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The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.
Barometer 30.11.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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March 17, 1917. Temperature 5 a.m. 57 2 p.m. 64
Humidity 4 64

March 17, 1917. Temperature 5 a.m. 58 2 p.m. 57
Humidity 86 86

7613 日四廿月

SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1917.

大拜禮 號七十月三英港 55 PER ANNUM.

TELEGRAMS.

(From Our Own Correspondents.)

GERMAN CONCESSION AT HANKOW.

TAKEN OVER BY THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT.

POWER TO ENFORCE MARTIAL LAW AT SHANGHAI

Shanghai, March 17, 1.05 a.m.
The Chinese Government took over the German Concession at Hankow on Friday.
The German Consul at Shanghai has been given his passport. It is understood that Admiral von Hinz, the German Minister at Peking, goes to Java.
The Chinese officials in Shanghai have been empowered to declare martial law.

[We understand that a telegram has been received in the Colony stating that the Chinese Government has also taken over the German Concession at Tientsin.]

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

WESTGATE RAIDED.

No Casualties; Slight Damage.

London, March 16.
The Press Bureau announces that a hostile aeroplane in the morning, at 5.30, dropped bombs on Westgate.
There no casualties and the damage done was only slight.

PLOUGHMEN TO BE RELEASED.

London, March 15.
The Press Bureau states that the Government has agreed to spare for a few weeks ploughmen engaged on munitions.

CONSCRIPTION OF WEALTH.

Labour Party's Sweeping Resolutions at Manchester.

Manchester, Jan. 25.—What the Labour Conference approved to-day may be briefly summarised in this fashion.

Resolutions in favour of—
Increased tax on unearned incomes rising to 15s. in the £.
High taxation of luxuries.
Direct taxation of land values.
Nationalisation of the banking system.

Adult Suffrage.
Increased pensions to sailors and soldiers.

A resolution in favour of immediate negotiations for peace was defeated by 1,697,000 votes to 302,000.

A resolution for the holding of an International Socialist Congress after the war, was rejected by 1,498,000 votes to 696,000. It was decided to support the summoning of a conference of Allied Labour only by 1,036,000 votes to 484,000.

Mr. J. H. Macdonald, M.P., moved the Executive resolution on the question of taxation. He pointed out that at the close of the war the National Debt would be 4,000 millions, which would mean an annual expenditure of 200 millions.

Franchise reform was in the hands of Mr. W. O. Robinson, of the Spinners Union. It asked for adult personal suffrage, including arrangements for permitting sailors, soldiers, and munition workers to exercise their right as voters. Dr. Marion Phillips emphasised the claim of the women to a vote, and the resolution was adopted by acclamation.

A number of resolutions dealing with the question of pensions were boiled down into one which protested against the present scale of pensions to fighters and their dependants as totally inadequate, and pressing for a new scale. This was moved by Mr. Cramp, of the Railway Workers, and supported by Mr. Tyson Wilson, M.P.

The remainder of the morning sitting was occupied by a discussion on the International

Socialist Bureau. The Independent Labour party and other bodies had sent up resolutions on this matter, and there were also amendments and direct negatives. By arrangement, these were made into one—a resolution and an amendment. The former proposed the fullest approval of the "international solidarity of labour," and it asked for the summoning of an International Socialist Congress simultaneously with the assembling of the Peace Congress. The amendment declared that a victory for German imperialism would be the defeat and destruction of democracy and liberty in Europe, and confined the next Socialist and Trade Union Congress to the representatives of the Allied Powers.

On this the battle was adjourned, and it was a very lively one while it lasted. Mr. Bruce Glasier, who "moved" for the I.L.P., protested against the "misrepresentation of our German comrades," and said that Labour parties in all countries were split over the question of the war. Mr. Will Thorne, who moved the amendment, asked what sort of an International Congress it would be with the delegates from Serbia and Bulgaria in it? Mr. Clynes declared that Belgian and French Socialists were not prepared to meet invaders and despoilers of their countries. Germany declares she is the victor. "To pass this resolution," said Mr. Clynes, "would be regarded by the world as British Labour's confirmation of the German claim."

Mr. J. H. Macdonald's rising was the signal for the closure, and amid some disorder the adjournment was taken. When the conference resumed after lunch, Mr. Ramsey MacDonald supported Mr. Bruce Glasier's resolution, and Mr. Tom Shaw (Northern Weavers) opposed it. A card vote was taken, and it was rejected by 1,498,000 to 698,000.

A division was then taken on Mr. Will Thorne's amended resolution, which was adopted by 1,036,000 votes to 484,000.

A resolution was next moved by the British Socialist party calling upon the Government to

declare its readiness to enter into immediate negotiations for peace. Captain Albert Smith, M.P. (Power Loom Overlookers) said he was one of three who volunteered to fight in order to save the voluntary system. He was the only one who could speak for the three now. He had seen what they did in Gallipoli and in Egypt. They wanted something in return for that. "If we give up now" said Captain Smith, "we should have the same militarism to fight again."

The resolution was rejected by 1,697,000 votes to 302,000. MM. Pierre Renaudel and Jean Longuet, French Socialist Deputies, M. Louis Dubreuilh, of the French Socialist party, MM. Charles Mahman and Louis de Bruckere, of the Belgian Labour party, Mr. John Hill, M.P., and Mr. James O'Grady, M.P., all addressed the conference as fraternal delegates before the adjournment.

THE NUNS.

Winter in a Flemish Barn.

A barn stands in a field, a few yards back from the chaussee which leads to the trenches. Flemish barns are small, thin-roofed structures, through which the winter winds howl dolefully. The ground floor usually accommodates the pigs, which no peasant, however poor, is without, the poultry, and the garnerings of the field—potatoes, beans, onions, and cabbage. The loft contains the fodder which keeps the cow through the winter.

This particular barn at one time contained similar farm-stock. On grey winter mornings, when the fog plunged to the trees and spread over the stunted shrub-beries, the peasant wife would stand inside its open door threshing the beans with a great unwieldy flail. In the sty, hard by, the pigs grunted. Before the door the fowls gossiped. In the summer the scene was much the same, except for the absence of the greyness and fog, and

the increased size of the pigs and fowls. A monotonous contentment held the place until one day, when the sun blazed down on the plains and the barges on the canal basked in the heat, word came to the peasant wife that all was not with her country. That was the beginning of the change. The barn was desolate during the early autumn months after that August day. The peasant wife was safe in France when the new occupants arrived hurriedly and settled in the cottage. And soon all the cottages round about were filled, and still new occupants arrived.

One night, when the fields lay brown beneath the harvest moon, a dozen homeless stragglers stopped before the door where the peasant wife used to flail her beans. Their journey had been long and tortuous. Through clumps of forest, over ploughed fields, across streams, and past so many rows of barges which everywhere dot the canals in Flanders, came this strange human procession, their eyes wide in wonderment at the sights which met them. They walked with difficulty, for their long, black skirts trailed heavily in the sodden fields. One of them had seen 83 winters. She could not walk, and had not walked for many months. Her journey was made in a wheelbarrow, which the others in turn trundled.

This was part of a colony of nuns whose convent near Bruges had to be abandoned when the enemy marched into Belgium. Their first glimpse of the world outside their sacred walls was when their own countrymen were brought to Bruges wounded. They were obliged to pass by the convent, and many received their first dressing from the hands of the black-robed sisters. Others, too, on their way to battle, stopped at the convent walls and turned in through the gate to receive refreshment. Some four or five hundred came, every day, for weeks, and were looked after by the 18 nuns—10, although properous, the colony was small.

The 10 left their home together in the night they started out to find a new lodging in the part of their country where the enemy had not yet penetrated. Seven be-

came separated, and wandered aimlessly about the fields. They never reached the small corner which has been kept free from the German heel, and are now somewhere within the area from which no news comes.

These were the 12 refugees who passed before the barn door. They occupied the barn for many weary months. For a bed, they had the bare loft, with a thin layer of straw; for a coverlet, a strip of carpet from their chapel. The Government allowed each 30 centimes a day for the purchase of such food as could be purchased. It was mainly potatoes. Their neighbours were mostly refugees like themselves, and could give them but little help. But they managed to exist through the first winter months, even the old Marie, who was carried in the wheelbarrow. Those months brought more unaccustomed sights to their eyes. For that part of Flanders, though not actually invaded, was within range of the enemy's guns and within the airman's radius. The barn escaped both bombs and shells, though the fields round about were ploughed with them. In the spring the nuns were discovered by an Englishman who motored up and soon afterwards established a depot a stone's throw away.

In the big subterranean living-room of their new home the nuns told me of their experiences. They were very comfortable then, having been installed in an old chateau which had survived other wars. In one of the great rooms upstairs was a bed which is held, if not in reverence, at least in awe by the peasants all round, for the fearful Duke of Alva, when on one of his visits to the town, had slept in it. The nuns are still there, and still hear the booming of cannon, the whistle of shells, and the hideous noise of bombs. But although old Marie still shudders when the tocsin from the belfry warns that aircraft is on the wing, she does not know the fear she felt when she lay in the barn loft. She has plenty of food and a warm bed, and never ceases giving thanks to the Blessed Virgin for her deliverance from the hand of the enemy.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

THE SUCCESSES IN THE WEST.

German Retirement Extending.

London, March 15.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The area of the enemy's withdrawal has extended southwards. We occupied trenches on a two and a half miles front southward of St. Pierre Vaast wood to northwards of Saillyel.
We beat off strong counter-attacks eastward of Achiet-le-petit and improved our position in this neighbourhood.
The enemy entered trenches south-eastward of Arras.
A few British are missing.
Another raiding party was repulsed north-eastward of Neuville St. Vaast.

French Advance.

London, March 15.
A French communique reports:—Between the Avre and the Oise, after violent artillery preparation, we raided several points on the enemy's wrecked front, reaching the third line at one point, occupying a wood to the depth of half a mile and taking prisoners.
A bombing fight at Maisons de Champagne resulted in our progressing and occupying several communication trenches.

BRITISH AERIAL REPRISALS.

Salonica, March 15.
British airmen bombed German airships at Hidova, as a reprisal for German airmen bombing the hospital at Vertekop, killing two British nurses.

FRENCH WAR MINISTER.

Paris, March 15.
Admiral Lacaze, the Minister of Marine, has been appointed War Minister pro tem.

GREEK CEREMONIAL APOLOGY.

Allied Flags Saluted in Public.

Athens, Jan. 29.—Honour is satisfied. This afternoon another portion of the Allies' demands was carried out in the saluting of the four Allied flags by representative detachments of the Greek army and navy.

The picturesque ceremony took place on the great open space in front of the Zappeion building.

Each of the four Powers landed a special detachment of 27 men, the Russians sending stalwart soldiers from Salonica, and England, France and Italy landing marines from the ships at Keratsini.

At 3.30 the four Allies' flags, unfurled, were carried from the building, each by a detachment of six men, who were posted exactly in front of the entrance steps opposite the Greek flag. They were followed by the four Allied Ministers, accompanied by members of the Diplomatic Corps, the French and British Admirals and their staffs, and military attaches, together with other officers. They all were in full uniform, and took up a position at the head of the entrance steps, making a picture gay with bright colours.

Immediately the whole Greek force of about 2,000 men (navy and army) rendered honours to the Allied flags by presenting arms, the massed bands playing the four national hymns. Cannon posted above the Stadium fired a salute of 21 guns, and while preparations were being made for the march past an answering salute from the Allied Fleet at Keratsini could be heard.

The defile of Greek troops was quite an imposing spectacle, and interest and importance were lent to the ceremony by the significant fact that Prince Andrew, brother of the King, led the first cavalry regiment, of which he is colonel, all the Allied representatives returning his Highness's salute.

SPEEDY JUSTICE IN JAPAN.

American Sent for Trial.

Mr. Ralph Thayer, who was arrested by the Yokohama gendarmerie on the 17th January, has been found guilty of contravention of the Military Secrets Protection Regulations by the Public Prosecutor. He has, in consequence, been ordered to stand trial before the Yokohama District Court, says an Exchange.

The finding of the Court as the result of the preliminary trial is as follows:

R. H. Thayer, 766 Elizabeth Street, Uica City, New York State, the United States of America; at present teacher of the Kikyo-Digaku (St. Paul's College), Tokyo, Age 29.

As the result of the preliminary trial into the case of the violation of the Military Secrets Protection Regulations, said to have been committed by the above-named R. H. Thayer, the preliminary court decides that the accused R. H. Thayer shall be sent for public trial at the Yokohama District Court. The reason for the decision is as follows:—

The accused R. H. Thayer, without permit of the authorities, entered the premises of the naval wireless station, built for defence purposes, at Kusugayama, in the city of Yokohama, about 5 o'clock in the afternoon of the 17th January 1917, which fact is testified to by strong evidence. The action of the accused R. H. Thayer comes within the purview of the crimes set forth in the provisions of Arts. 4 and 5 of the Military Secrets Protection Regulations, Arts. 19 and 20 of the Regulations pertaining to the enforcement of the law of Criminal Code. Hence the accused is sent up for public trial before the Yokohama District Court in accordance with the Regulations of Clause 1, Art. 167 of the Criminal Procedure Law.

Alleged Terrible Cruelty

A Chinese woman, living in Upper Rafter Street, was charged before Mr. C. D. Melbourne at the Police Court this morning with cruelty to a little slave girl. According to the evidence, the defendant was so incensed at a slight offence committed by the girl, over whom she had no control, that she conceived the diabolical idea of punishing her by burning her. First she burnt the child's face with matches, beat her on the affected part with her fists, and, not content with this, burnt the lower part of the girl's body, also with matches. The child was so badly injured that she had to be taken to the Government Civil Hospital, where she now lies very ill. On the application of Inspector Davitt, the case was adjourned.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bandman Opera Co.—Performance of "The Bing Boys are Here," at the Theatre Royal.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

Monday, March 19.

Lauching of the Kwaikang at Kowloon Dock—5.30 p.m.
Clarke's Circus, Kowloon—9.15 p.m.

Wednesday, March 21.

St. Paul's College Athletic Sports on Race Course, Happy Valley.

Monday, March 26.

Annual General Meeting of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce 4 p.m.

WATSON'S

COLD CURE TABLETS

CURE A COLD IN THE SHORTEST
POSSIBLE TIME.
An excellent remedy for
NEURALGIA & MALARIAL HEADACHE

Copy of repeat order recently received
from England:—

"All Saints Lodge,"
Howley,
Blackwater,
Hants.

Mrs. will be much obliged by Messrs. WATSON, sending to her
by post 10 bottles of their "Cold Cure." She will be glad to have
them as soon as possible as she is to-day sending her last bottle
to her son Capt. of the Buffs who is at the front and finds
the Tablets excellent for stopping cold.

Prepared Only by

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,
HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

TELEPHONE NO. 16.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which
requires them to forward their names and addresses with
communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for
publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.
All communications intended for publication should be addressed
to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

The rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will
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Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for
cash only).

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed
period will be continued until countermanded.

(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered
to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamsien,
Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1917.

CINEMATOGRAPH AND CENSORSHIP.

As mentioned in another column of to-day's issue, the Home
Secretary has decided temporarily to abandon the establishment of
a central censorship for cinematograph films, though local authorities
still possess the powers conferred on them by the Act of 1909. No
one will want to quarrel with the Home Secretary over this, for just
now we have a war on hand, and all the energies of the Ministry
and of the general public are required to deal with it. But we are
not going to be at war forever, and when things have drifted back
to normal we earnestly hope that the question of film censorship
will be taken up very seriously. For not only has the cinematograph
"come to stay" but its power is going to increase a thousandfold;
in fact it is only as yet in its babyhood; and the longer it is
with us the more deeply will it stamp its impress on the public
mind, both juvenile and adult.

As matters stand at present, it may be said that the good and
the not-good in cinematography are evenly balanced, and that the
one negates the other. To-day is not, however, a fair time for
judging of film productions, for the two countries which hitherto
have produced the finest work in this respect—France and Italy—are
at war, and their leading artists and producers have other
matters to think about than their former calling; while many of the
Scandinavian firms are not on the White List. Thus cinematograph
houses, in the main, are dependent on films from America, a country
which, up to the present, has been less successful than any,
except perhaps Britain, in producing moving pictures of a good
class. But with the restoration of peace we may look to find a very
different state of things prevailing, and it may be that a large per-
centage of the rubbish which now finds a place on the screen will
be relegated to the dustbin. Much, however, that is undesirable
will still survive, and even here the effect of the forced inaction of
the better class of artists and playwrights does not end; for the
public taste has been steadily depraved by reason of the ascendancy
of the American producers, and it will be some time before it can
be diverted into a healthier channel. America has given us four
classes of films: the impossible and sickeningly vulgar, as exemplified
in the Chaplin pictures; the sentimentally didactic; the morbidly
sensational; and a class that would fain be romantic or historical
but is usually ludicrous through the obvious ignorance either of the
author or of the producer. British picture-theatre patrons have
been fed on this diet for over two years, and the result is that it
will require no small effort to bring them back to what is wholesome.

When the Imperial and local governments are again free to turn
their attention away from war matters it will be their duty to help
the public to find its way back to the rational and the decent, in
this regard; and such a task will be best achieved by the appoint-
ment of representative tribunals in the large centres at home and in
each colony. The colonies naturally require a somewhat specialised
treatment on account of their very mixed populations. Taking
Hongkong as an example, instead of the censorship being left to
an already over-worked Government official, it should undoubtedly
be in the hands of a considerable body of men who will represent
all sections of the community. In this Colony we have seen literally
dozens of pictures screened which, in view of the clamour of
speakers, never ought to have been shown here at all. There is
no need for particularism, for everyone here, at one time or another,
has heard expressions of disapproval or disgust from persons present
in the theatre: "Fancy allowing that to be shown to the Chinese!"
and so forth. A competent committee of, say, twenty men of de-
cent education, experience of the world and breadth of mind would
put an end to most, if not all, of this, and the cinematograph might
soon become a real power for good.

Enemy Trade Marks.

Special interest and importance
centre in the Bill further amend-
ing the Alien Enemies (Winding-
up) Ordinance, which was read a
first time at Thursday's meeting
of the Legislative Council, from
the fact that it contains an indica-
tion of the Government's policy
in the matter of enemy trade
marks. During the course of the
liquidations, certain of these
marks, the period of registration
for which has expired, have been
renewed. At the same time they
have been placed under Govern-
ment control. Very soon, however,
the liquidators will no longer be
concerned with enemy concerns,
for the work which they have
been called upon to discharge is
nearing completion. It has thus
become necessary that steps
should be taken to retain the
trade marks under Government
control, and it has been decided
to vet the marks, together with
the goodwill of the trades in
which they were used, in the
Custodian of Enemy
Property. The Bill, however,
goes a step further than that, in-
asmuch as no mark can be remov-
ed from the register for non-
payment of renewal fees, except
by order of the Governor, while
such marks as have already been
removed on this ground are to be
restored. That, in brief, is to be
the policy of the Government.

Satisfactory if Temporary.

These provisions, we presume,
have been incorporated in the
amending Ordinance in ac-
cordance with instructions re-
ceived from the Imperial Govern-
ment. They mean that all enemy
trade marks are to be kept alive
until, we suppose, the war
ends, when the whole question
of dealing with enemy trade
interests will be disposed of.
In the interim they cannot be
used or imitated. The final
decision on these matters will, it
seems fairly clear, lie with the
Home Government. So far as the
trade marks are concerned,
this method of dealing with
the matter does not go so far
as the policy advocated by
the Hon. Mr. Holyoak some
time ago on behalf of the
mercantile community of the
Colony, and unanimously
supported by the rest of the Un-
official Members of the Council.
That policy was one of absolute
expurgation. But, on the
principle that half a loaf is better
than no bread, the method
now proposed is likely to meet
with the approval
of the business community, so
long as it is understood that this
is a purely temporary expedient,
and that opportunity will be
given, before the final step is
taken, of securing that the views
of Hongkong's men of commerce
shall be conveyed to the proper
quarter. That is a point upon
which it would be well to receive
some definite assurance when the
Bill comes up for second reading.

Action Needed Now.

Problems of this order are
bound to arise for consideration
at the forthcoming Imperial War
Conference, upon which the
Crown Colonies are to be repre-
sented by the Secretary of State,
who has already enquired
whether there are any special
circumstances here which need
to be taken into account.
There can, of course, be only one
answer to the enquiry—the affirma-
tive. And we hope, if it has
not already done so, that the
Hongkong Chamber of Commerce
will leave no stone unturned in
its efforts to see that, in view of
the peculiar local conditions,
its advice and opinions are
not overlooked. It
is at any rate essen-
tial that measures be taken to
prevent these trade marks from
ever again falling into enemy
possession, and so to be used in
a campaign against British in-
terests. The Imperial Conference
will soon be meeting. Hence the
urgency of the question and the
necessity for the taking
of definite action without any
further delay.

Appointments for Ladies.

His Excellency the Governor
has been pleased to appoint Mrs.
Dora Aubrey to act as First
Assistant Superintendent in the
Miss Phoenix May to act as Second
Assistant Superintendent in the
Botanical and Forestry Depart-
ment, with effect from March 15,
1917.

DAY BY DAY.

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL LIAR IS
THE ONE WHO LIES THE LEAST.

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar
on demand to-day was
2s. 3.13/16d.

To-morrow's Anniversary.

Monday is the 104th anniver-
sary of the birth of Dr. Living-
stone.

Authorized Architects.

The *Gazette* contains a list of
Hong Kong authorized architects,
numbering forty-three.

Electricity Supply.

The *Gazette* contains lengthy
regulations drawn up under the
Electricity Supply Ordinance.

The Black List.

A further amendment of the
Statutory List of firms with whom
trading is prohibited appears in
the *Gazette*.

War Charities.

We learn that the management
of the Victoria Theatre, through
Mr. J. J. Blake, has generously
undertaken to provide a hundred
dollars monthly, for the duration
of the war, for War Charities.

Tenders.

Tenders are being invited for
the making up and supply of
summer uniform for European
and native R. venue Officers; and
for the construction of the earth-
work and temporary bridges on
the Shamshui-o-Lai-chikok section
of the Shamshui-o-Castle Peak
road.

University Appointment.

His Excellency the Governor
has been pleased to nominate
Mr. Ho Kwong to be a Member
of the Court of the University of
Hongkong for a term of three
years, with effect from March 16,
1917, vice Mr. Ho Fook, who has
become a Life Member of the said
Court.

The Kowloon Latrine.

It is notified that the Govern-
ment proposes to erect a public
latrine at the west end of Sal-
isbury Road, Kowloon, and ad-
jacent to the rickshah stand. If any
owner or occupier in the im-
mediate vicinity of such site
objects to the erection, the ob-
jection must be sent in writing
to the Colonial Secretary so as
to reach his office not later than
Friday, April 6. The latrine will
be constructed on the water-
carriage system.

Church Missionary Association.

We have received a copy of the
statement of receipts and ex-
penditure of the Hongkong
Church Missionary Association
from January 1, 1916, to January
31, 1917. The period started
with a balance of \$70, and ended
with \$3.69 in hand. The
receipts, including the \$70
brought forward, totalled
\$2,020.28. Of the expenditure,
\$1,460 was disposed of in grants
and \$462.08 in special donations
to various institutions.

The University Statutes.

The statutes of the University
of Hongkong have been amended
as follows:—Statute 7 (3) is
repealed and the following sub-
stituted therefor: "A member of
the Senate elected by the Senate
as a member of the Council as
provided by class 3 shall hold
office for two years." Statute 22
is amended by the deletion of the
words "A subscriber of \$100,000
will in addition be made a life
member of the Court," in the
thirteenth and fourteenth lines
and by the substitution therefor
of the following "A subscriber
of more than \$50,000 will in
addition be made a life member
of the Court."

Victoria Theatre.

Last night there was a big
house at the Victoria Theatre,
the occasion being the first show-
ing of the really beautiful film:
"Salambo." To do justice to
this great French novel on the
cinematograph stage is no easy
matter, but the version offered
last night was, in point of acting
and of production, as near perfect
as it could be. Those who know
the story will perceive that Fla-
nery's original has been very
closely adhered to. The film is
one which everyone should go to
see, and we feel sure that the
Hongkong public would keenly
appreciate the more frequent
showing of films of this class.

1892.

HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE
YEARS AGO.

(Compiled from the "Hongkong
Telegraph" files for the week
ending March 17, 1892.)

The Dollar.

March 17.—"The rate of the
dollar on demand to-day is 2/01."

A Characteristic Comment.

March 11.—"It will be admit-
ted without discussion that the
Government of this colony is a
very powerfully-organized
bureaucracy, with the Governor
as a nominal head. Each depart-
ment is independent, and ruled
over by a chief whose
powers are practically autocratic.
Sir John Pope Hennessy tem-
porarily checked this system and
insisted on personally directing
the working and bearing the re-
sponsibilities of the several
public departments; but after
his departure things were
allowed to drift back into
the old groove, and successive
governors and administrators
during the past ten years have
been mere mouthpieces of their
subordinates. The results of the
change have not been encourag-
ing so far as the interests of the
community are concerned, as is
very clearly evidenced by the
lengthy chapter of gross
misgovernment, ridiculous legis-
lation, and scandalous extrava-
gance in dealing with public
moneys which is open to inspec-
tion in the archives of the Gov-
ernment and the columns of his
daily newspapers. No doubt it
would be unjust to say that all
the responsible officers of the
Hongkong Government are idlers,
incapables, or fools; but it is
majority certain that a very large
majority of them can fairly and
honestly be classified under
one of these three
heads, and the truth of that
assertion is all but universally
recognized. The Government
Grants-in-aid to our local schools
for the past year amounted to
something like \$22,000, and on
the 19th of February, Dr. E. J.
Eitel, the Inspector of Schools,
sent in detailed accounts and
statements to the Audit Office.
It appears that the routine is for
the Audit Office to forward the
accounts to the Colonial Secre-
tary's department, then they are
laid before the Governor for
signature, and afterwards return-
ed to the Treasury for payment.
In any properly conducted
commercial establishment, all
of this would have been carried
through in the course of a few
hours, but the Tite Burdocks
of the Government offices are not
business men, and their func-
tions, if we may judge from their
actions and parrot-like chatter,
are mostly of an ornamented
character. At all events, a week
passed and there was no sign of
the Grant-in-aid accounts; the
week became a fortnight, the
fortnight a month—and then the
patience of the persons to whom
the money was due became
exhausted, and complaints were
made, which led to official
inquiries. But Dr. Eitel's report
and statement of accounts has as
completely vanished as did friend
Jonah when he became an inside
passenger to the ever-to-be-re-
membered whale of biblical tradi-
tion. The Auditor had done his
duty, promptly forwarding the
documents to the Colonial Sec-
retary, and then they disappeared—
whether lost, or pigeon-holed,
or something else, is a matter of
uncertainty—but they disappeared
and left no trace behind."

Education in Hongkong.

March 14.—The education of the
rising generation in Hongkong is
under the control of a department
nominally presided over by Dr.
E. J. Eitel, and comprising, in
addition to the English staff,
thirty-three Chinese teachers.
Under this Board there are two
large Government schools, where
English and Chinese education
is administered in alternate doses
by a large staff, the majority
being Chinese. There are also
several schools connected with
religious institutions—St.
Joseph's College, which is in-
English but Portuguese; St.
Paul's College, Bishop Gordon's
own pet failure, which is now
defunct, or at least in a state of
decay; Victoria British
School, a really good and well-
named school that is doing
admirable work; the Diocesan
Home and Orphanage, half Eng-
lish and half Chinese instruction;
the Baxter Girls' School, a small

MUSIC AND WOMEN.

Justice Darling's Salutes on
Tulips German.

There were some lively pas-
sages in a libel action, before Mr.
Justice Darling brought by Mr.
Maximilian Lindlar, a naturalised
Englishman, against the Piano-
maker.

Mr. Lindlar, who was born in

Germany, claimed damages
against Mr. Herbert Sinclair,
editor of the *Journal*, and Messrs.
King and Jarrett, Limited, the
printers, for statements arising out
of a campaign carried on by Mr.
Sinclair against Germans in the
British piano trade.

Mr. Tindal Atkinson, K.C., said

plaintiff had lived in this country
for 40 years, and was a freeman
of the City of London. Up till
1912 he was in service of Mr.
Bechstein. Counsel complained
of an article in the "Pianomaker,"
in which reference was made to
"Max Lindlar, a prominent
director of the German Club,"
and which said:—
"In 1904 he (meaning plaintiff)
made the following remarks
against British piano makers:
'It is a national impossibility for
an Englishman to produce a piano
with each note perfectly balanced
in tone. He has no true ear.
His piano sounds all right to him;
he does not know.'"

Mr. Lindlar gave evidence that

the statements with regard to him
in the defendant's paper were
absolutely untrue. In cross-ex-
amination he declared that all his
interests were now in this country,
his home, friends and property.
He had come to love his friends
here.

Mr. Justice Darling:—Has

England become your spiritual
home? (Laughter.)—Yes.
Mr. Wild, K.C. (for defend-
ant).—It is strange that you
should marry a German woman?
—Accidents and love are blind.
(Laughter.)
Counsel asked plaintiff if he
would like to destroy German
interests in the piano trade.

His Lordship:—Did he mean

to destroy German music as well?
Some of it is very penetrating.
(Laughter.)
Mr. Wild:—If you mean
German bands, my lord, I agree.
(Laughter.)
Counsel read a letter from Mr.
Bechstein to the plaintiff com-
plaining that Mr. Lindlar had
allowed himself to be interviewed
by a woman journalist. His
letter ran:—
"Grosland in 'Lovely Woman'
says the same as I have held for
years. Women are intellectually
inferior."

His Lordship: That is what

Bismarck said in very rude terms.
(Laughter.)
Counsel read on:—"and pos-
sibly in consequence all possible
faults and mental defects which
one cannot prosecute in a court
of law."

His Lordship:—I suppose he

means if you prosecute she would
get off on the ground of insanity.
(Laughter.)
Mr. Wild (to the plaintiff):—
Do you share that view of women?
—No, I am in idealist.

Mr. Wild:—Not a German

philosopher?—There is a lot in
some German philosophers.
His Lordship:—There is, in-
deed!

Mr. Wild:—Did you say to a

Mr. Ferdinand, speaking about
the war:—"What could England
do with her little Army?"
His Lordship:—Was that be-
fore the war?—Yes.

His Lordship:—The Kaiser

must have overheard him.
(Laughter.)
The hearing was adjourned.

semi-private seminary; and the

Wesleyan School, entirely
Chinese. At all of these in-
stitutions, except the Govern-
ment English School, a hybrid,
Solecist kind of "English"
is taught, and in such a
perfunctory manner that almost
as soon as the pupils
leave school they revert entirely
to their native Chinese or the
Macao dialect as their language
of daily use, and when required
to attempt English they can only
speak with difficulty a ridiculous
and unsmooth jargon. Even the
few English children who attend
most of the schools in this colony
grow up lamentably ignorant of
their own language and litera-
ture; in speech, and more
seriously in manner, an English
gentleman of a Hongkong school ne-
vertheless resembles half-Chinese.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

In promising to preach at the

City Temple in March the Dean
of Durham is taking an unprece-
dented step, says the *Chronicle*.
Hitherto no Anglican dignitary
has ever preached at a regular
Sunday service in any leading
Nonconformist church in this
country. The late Dr. Parker
made several attempts at intervals
to arrange for well known clergy-
men of the Church of England
to preach from the City Temple
pulpit at the Thursday morning
service, but although the invita-
tion was accepted more than once
the consummation so devoutly
wished for was never realized. It
is to be hoped Dean Hanson's
broad-mindedness will result in a
happier state of things in the
present instance.

The proposal of the Borough

(that men granted exemption from
military service should be called
upon to pay a special tax is one
that is already in force in Por-
tugal, where any man not called
up under the system of conscrip-
tion pays a heavy tax. It is
practically the same principle as
was adopted under the feudal
system in these islands. Every
knight was liable to render twenty
or forty days' service each year,
but as this led to a very unsatis-
factory and erratic army, Henry I
introduced a system ofutage,
by which a knight could pay a
tax instead of rendering service.
With the money thus obtained
the King was able to engage a
much more reliable mercenary
army. Henry II more firmly
established the practice till by
1184 it was far more usual for a
man to pay the tax than to render
service.

If an American answer were

required to President Wilson's
peace scheme, a famous oration
delivered by Patrick Henry at the
first American Congress at
Philadelphia in 1774 should
suffice, says the *Chronicle*. The
following closing words give the
tenor of the whole. "Gentlemen
may cry peace. But there is no
peace. Our brothers are already
in the field. Why stand we here
to-day? What is it that gentle-
men wish? What would they
have? Is life or truth or
peace so sweet as to be pur-
chased at the price of chains and
slavery? Forbid it, Almighty
God. I know not what course
others may take; but as for me,
give me liberty or give me death!"
That was when America was
declaring her independence.

That painstaking person who

estimated the number of treaties
that had been made in the last
34 centuries and the average
period of their duration might
have added some still more in-
teresting figures relating to inter-
national disputes. From the year
1496 B.C. 1861 A.D., a period of
3,358 years, there were 227 years
of peace and 3,130 years of war,
or 15 years of war to every peace-
ful year. Within the last three
centuries there have been no
fewer than 236 wars in Europe.
The expenditure of war provides
figures quite as striking. Apart
from the money spent on the
present conflict, Europe has
spent, since 1648, a sum of \$16,
000,000,000, and within the
entire historic period war must
have involved an expenditure of
at least \$160,000,000,000. This
represents, approximately, 4,
000,000,000 days of work.

In the nature of things, because

it is generally bestowed upon
men who are full of years and
other honours, the ranks of the
Order of Merit are more rapidly
depleted than those of perhaps
any supreme distinction. In the
last few years death has claimed
Lord Roberts, Lord Wolsey,
Lord Kitchener, Sir George
White, Lord Lansdowne, Sir
John Lubbock, Sir Alfred Dreyer,
Lord Balfour and now Lord
O'Connor. Of those who survive
only five were born after 1850,
including the "war" additions of
Viscount French and Sir John
Jellicoe. The dozen of the order
is Sir William Ouseley, who
celebrates the thirty-third an-
niversary of his birth-day this
year, while others who have either
passed or are verging on four-
score include Sir Arthur Gifford,
Lord Bryce, Mr. Thomas Hardy,
Sir George Trevelyan, Professor
Henry Jackson and Admiral Sir
Edward Grey.

"THE POLICE RESERVE GAZETTE."

A Very Remarkable Twenty Cents' Worth.

If anyone who buys the new number of the *Police Reserve Gazette* is not satisfied with it, we feel tolerably sure that the corps will vote, *non con*, that his twenty cents be given back to him. To say that the magazine preserves its standard of excellence is not sufficient, for every number that appears is unquestionably an improvement on its predecessor. The present issue contains, on the more serious side, some practical editorial notes, an appreciation of Mr. Ua Kien-wa—one of the corps benefactors—a very sympathetically-written biographical note on the late Inspector Hewitt, H.K.P.B., and a lot of interesting matter concerning Police Reserve activities. The rest is in very light vein indeed and includes among other things, a very clever and most welcome cartoon by Lieut. Millington, B.G.A.

"Aunt Dorothy's Page" is even better than that lady's previous performance; in fact is as funny as it can be. So too are most of the bogus advertisements while additional amusement is afforded to those who know the characters mentioned by a lengthy skit on American newspaper work. E. W. D. contributes a good set of verses "A Spring Song", and there is another poetical effort: "Our C. I.", which is decidedly ingenious. "Unravelling Headquarters Financial Tangle" is very happily done; so are "Letters from a Japanese," a letter from A.L. Unatic, "A Canton Ghost Story" and the Answers to Correspondents.

A new feature which deserves special mention is the Limerick Competition. Books to the value of \$10 are offered for the best line to the following:—
When Binks joined the H.K.P.B.
He thought 'twould be better by far

Then donning the khaki
When evenings are parky
Judges not connected with the Corps will be appointed, there is no entrance fee, and the competition is open to the general public.

AN INDIAN CHARGED.

Is it a Case of Blackmail?

Before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, Ka Rim Din, who is an Indian Police Reservist, was charged with converting to his own use two sums of money—\$1,750 and \$500—entrusted to him to pay to the Ho Man Housing Syndicate on behalf of a Chinese woman named Lai Tas, complainant in the case, who lives at 15, Arbuthnot Road. The conversion of the money is alleged to have taken place on July 17, 1914.

By the order of his Worship, defendant was placed in the dock, his Worship saying there had been the greatest difficulty in getting hold of the man. The police had tried numerous times to serve him with a summons.

Mr. G. R. Haywood, who appeared for the defence, said if he had been asked for hold of him at any time. There was a complete answer to the charge; it was a blackmailing case, as usual. The matter was nearly completed when Mr. Otto Kong Sing died. His client surrendered as soon as he knew there was a warrant out for his arrest.

Mr. E. Davidson, appearing for the prosecution, said it was not true that the defendant voluntarily surrendered. Sergeant Clarke said defendant was arrested in the Police compound, where he had been for fully three-quarters of an hour drilling with the Police Reserve. The case was adjourned for a week, bail being fixed in the sum of \$500.

Roll of Midwives.

The *Gazette* publishes the Roll of Midwives. It comprises 61 names, four being Europeans.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

A FOOTBALL MATTER.

[To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

Sir,—What on earth is "Sport's" idea in writing to the *Telegraph* in regard to a forthcoming football match? Are there not officials appointed to deal with these matters? If "Sport" is so interested in the welfare of the game could he not get in touch with the Football Authorities—or take the game himself?

What "mob" is he referring to—the players, or sportsmen of his kidney? If trouble is expected (and he evidently is trying to stir some up), why not address his remarks to the Police?

Yours etc.,

ANOTHER SPECTATOR.

Hongkong, March 17, 1917.

REGISTRATION OF PARTNERSHIPS.

Sir,—I hear that a recent Act of Parliament stipulates that all firms in the United Kingdom must state their principals' names in future. This is to guard against alien enemies trading as British. That being the case, I would suggest that if the local authorities would introduce this Act into this Colony, it would not only protect Chinese business generally, but it would save a lot of trouble in the Bankruptcy Court to prove who is a partner in a bankrupt firm. Chinese firms, as far as I understand, use two or three characters as the firm's or company's name; and the partners therein use the "long" name, the "pit ts" or marriage name, or their female name instead of their own. The signatures relating to their names are thus very difficult to prove. In Chinese businesses, so far as I can see, there is not any partnership agreement signed by all the partners. I know that some time ago one of the local European Banks duly registered the partners of a firm which is doing business with it, and I think the best way to protect business interests here would be to have the registration of Partnerships Act apply to this Colony in every case.

Yours etc.,

MERCHANT.

Hongkong, March 17, 1917.

SANITARY BOARD.

Mr. P. W. Goldring Resigns.

The orders of the day for Tuesday's meeting include:—
Letter from Government relative to the erection of two water closets and one urinal at No. 5, Daddell Street, Island Lot No. 30.

Letter from Mr. Goldring resigning his seat on the Sanitary Board.

Mortality return for Hongkong for the weeks ending 25th February and 4th March, 1917.

Rat return for the weeks ending 3rd and 10th March, 1917.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. C. Jenkin, D.S.P. (Reserve): state:—

Presentation.

A presentation to Chief Inspector Mason and P. C. Fyfe will be made at Headquarters' Club on Wednesday, March 21, at 6.30 p.m.

Police School.

Class IX (Chief Inspector Kerr)—Wednesday, March 21, and Monday, March 26.

Class X (Inspector Garrard)—Monday, March 19, and Thursday, March 22.

Class XI (Inspector Gordon)—Friday, March 23, and Friday, March 30.

Money and Jewellery Missing.

A man living at Shelley Street has reported to the Police that some person entered his house by the back door and stole a box containing \$135 in money and jewellery valued at \$650.

HONGKONG AND SHIPBUILDING.

Interesting Speech at Meeting of Engineers' Institute.

There was a good attendance at the annual meeting of the Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders which was held at the Institute last evening. Mr. K. E. Greig presided.

In moving the adoption of the annual report and statement of accounts, the Chairman said that the balance sheet was very satisfactory and they had made considerable progress, the Institute being in a very sound financial position at the present time. He did not know that it was very grand, but it showed considerable progress on the last two or three years, during which they were not so fortunate. A great saving had been effected through not having a European Secretary, and the work had been very satisfactorily performed by the honorary officials.

The following were the officers elected for the ensuing year:—
President, Mr. J. MacDonald, proposed by Mr. K. E. Greig, seconded by Mr. B. L. Frost.
Vice Presidents, Mr. W. Budge and Mr. J. Elliott, proposed by Mr. J. McCubbin, seconded by Mr. A. Davidson.

Hon. Treasurer, Mr. A. Stalker, proposed by Mr. B. L. Frost, seconded by Mr. W. Budge.

Hon. Secretary, Mr. S. Baker, proposed by Mr. K. E. Greig, seconded by Mr. Gordon.

Hon. Librarian, Mr. J. Elliott, proposed by Mr. Ormiston, seconded by Mr. R. Hunter.

Committee:—Messrs. Greig, Budge, McCubbin, Davidson, Graham, Harman, Frost, and Hunter.

Mr. Gordon proposed a vote of thanks to the retiring President. He said that Mr. Greig's services to the Institute had been very valuable. Mr. Greig had been a great force in the Institution, and they were greatly indebted to him.

The vote was seconded by Mr. Richardson and carried unanimously.

All the outgoing officials were thanked for their services.

In the course of an interesting speech, the Chairman spoke of the services rendered by Mr. Elliott in connection with the technical side of the Institution. In speaking of the papers which had been read, he said that the attendance had been very disappointing, and, in fact, almost amounted to a disaster. He hoped members would co-operate more in this matter. The past year had been a notable one, as membership had increased and their profits were considerable. He advocated placing the Institute on a sound financial basis, with good investments to give a fixed income. He hoped in time they might have an Institute of their own. Referring to the future of Hongkong as a shipbuilding and engineering port, the Chairman said they had recently been very busy. A large number of vessels, all for their own Government, were under construction in the local yards, including also large ocean going steamers. He was sure these boats were the forerunners of many others. With regard to this Hongkong was quite capable of turning out anything in ships or mercantile engines which might be required or necessary for commerce. It was up to them in Hongkong to produce absolutely the best, to give their best attention to it and turn out such work, remembering it would have to go to Europe to be viewed by prominent engineers and shipbuilders. They would have to put their shoulders to the wheel out here and turn out work which would bring tremendous shipbuilding work to this port. (Hear, Hear). In this war-torn world had been repeated and he thought he was right in saying that they should give their best attention to the expedition of work and to proper supervision of Chinese workmen. It only required energy and thoroughness, and if this were done he was quite sure that inside the next ten years they would find that Hongkong would be the most prominent place for shipbuilding.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.**CORNER BEEF**

AND

CORNER PORK.

PUT UP IN KEGS

and BARRELS

FOR

EXPORT OR STEAMERS' USE.

CANTON WAR INVESTMENT.

Good Response to Recent Scheme.

The Committee of the Canton War Investments Association announces that the number of units taken up to date is 444. Each unit represents \$100.00 Straits Settlements 6 per cent. War Loan Bonds i.e. a total sum of \$44,400 (Straits dollars). Of this sum \$15,100 was taken up in full in one payment by 20 subscribers; \$29,300 was taken up under the Association's instalment scheme of four monthly payments, by 33 subscribers. The cost of each \$100 Bond under the instalment plan will be approximately \$101.60.

The Committee desire to express their thanks to the Press for kindly publishing the notices issued by the Association, and also to all those who have been good enough to aid their efforts in making the scheme known and obtaining subscriptions for same.

The Bijou Theatre: The Bijou Theatre has a most attractive week-end programme. In addition to the series, there is a war graphic depicting the landing of the survivors of the Lusitania, etc., the recruiting scenes witnessed subsequently, and several comic pictures.

in the British colonies. They were ahead of some places; but it was up to them to forge ahead and do better still. The Institute could do a great deal towards that. It existed to bring engineers and shipbuilders together for discussion and general interchange of views. They in Hongkong suffered very little from the terrible war which was going on and he therefore proposed that they give the sum of \$500 to the St. Dunstan's Fund out of their income, through the local War Charities Committee.

Mr. Reid seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

The Chairman announced that a number of their members were indirectly taking part in the war by service in the mercantile marine, while others had been before the Commission and had attested. He thought they should place their names on record. Mr. Rotson had been killed and Mr. Bradfield was still taking an active part. Those who had attested were Messrs. Dickie, Chubb, Smith and C. Summers. He wished them well, and considered it an honour for the Institute to have such members. If at any other time men were wanted and facilities were given he was sure the Institute would not be lacking representation.

The Chairman mentioned that the committee had at their disposal two medals presented by Mr. Gordon and by Mr. Jack.

The cup won by Mr. Brown in the recent billiard tournament was handed, in his absence, to Mr. Stalker, and Mr. McCubbin received a silver photo frame for making the highest break.

The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

We have been asked to state that the first prize for the next billiard tournament will be presented by Mr. Reid, of Taikoo Dockyard.

SAKURA BEER

SOLE AGENTS:
SUZUKI & CO.
TEL. 468
ALEXANDRA BUILDING.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE will be held on MONDAY, the 26th March, 1917, at 4 P.M. precisely, in the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ROOM, NEW GOVERNMENT BUILDING, for the following purposes:—

- (1) To receive the Report and Accounts of the Committee for the year ended 31st December, 1916.
- (2) To elect a New Committee.
- (3) To transact any General Business.

By Order,
E. A. M. WILLIAMS,
Secretary,
Hongkong, 16th March, 1917.

THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Ordinary Yearly Meeting of Shareholders will be held in the office of the Company, 2, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on TUESDAY 27th, March, 1917, at 12 NOON, for consideration of the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1916.

The Share Register and Transfer Books will be CLOSED from the 21st, to the 27th inst., both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

R. M. DYER,
Chief Manager,
Hongkong, 16th March, 1917.

NOTICE.

S.S. "BERWINDVALE."

NEITHER the Captain nor the Owners will be responsible for any Debts incurred by the Crew of the above vessel. Hongkong 17th March, 1917.

Neckwear

We have just received the best line of Ties that ever came into our Store (and that is saying a good deal).

We mean what we say, and our Ties will back up our assertion.

Latest patterns in Printed and Spotted Foulard Silks, and the newest Plain Colours.

BOWS \$1.00 each. LONG, WIDE ENDS. \$1.50 to \$2.00

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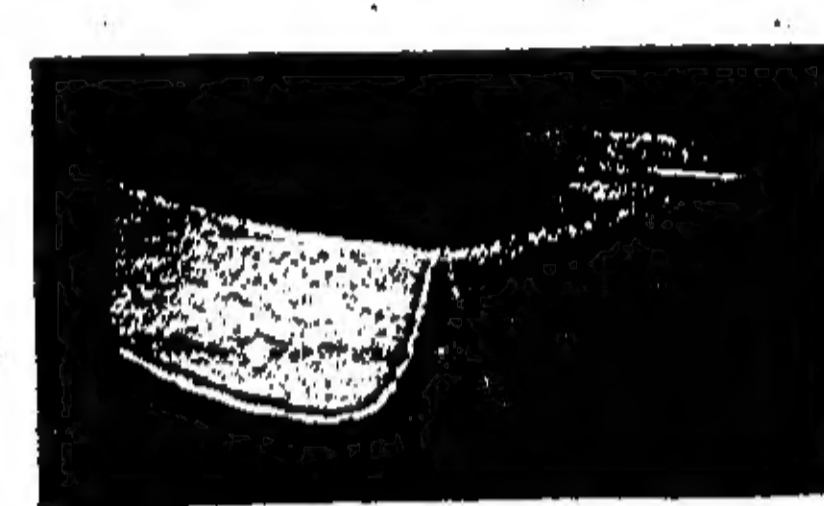
Men's Wear Specialists,
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TELEPHONE 346

SMART STYLES IN PERFECT FITTING

COLLARS



COLLARS

STOCKED IN 14", 14½", 15", 2", 2½" DEEP
AND IN QUARTER SIZES.
VERY NEAT IN APPEARANCE AND FINISH.

DRESS COLLARS
IN THE MOST FASHIONABLE SHAPES.

SOFT COLLARS
(WITH OR WITHOUT PIN HOLES).

IN LINEN, FINE REPP, AND MERCEURISED CLOTHS.

COLUMBIA RECORDS

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MADAME CLARA BUTT.

(WORLD RENOWNED CONTRALTO).

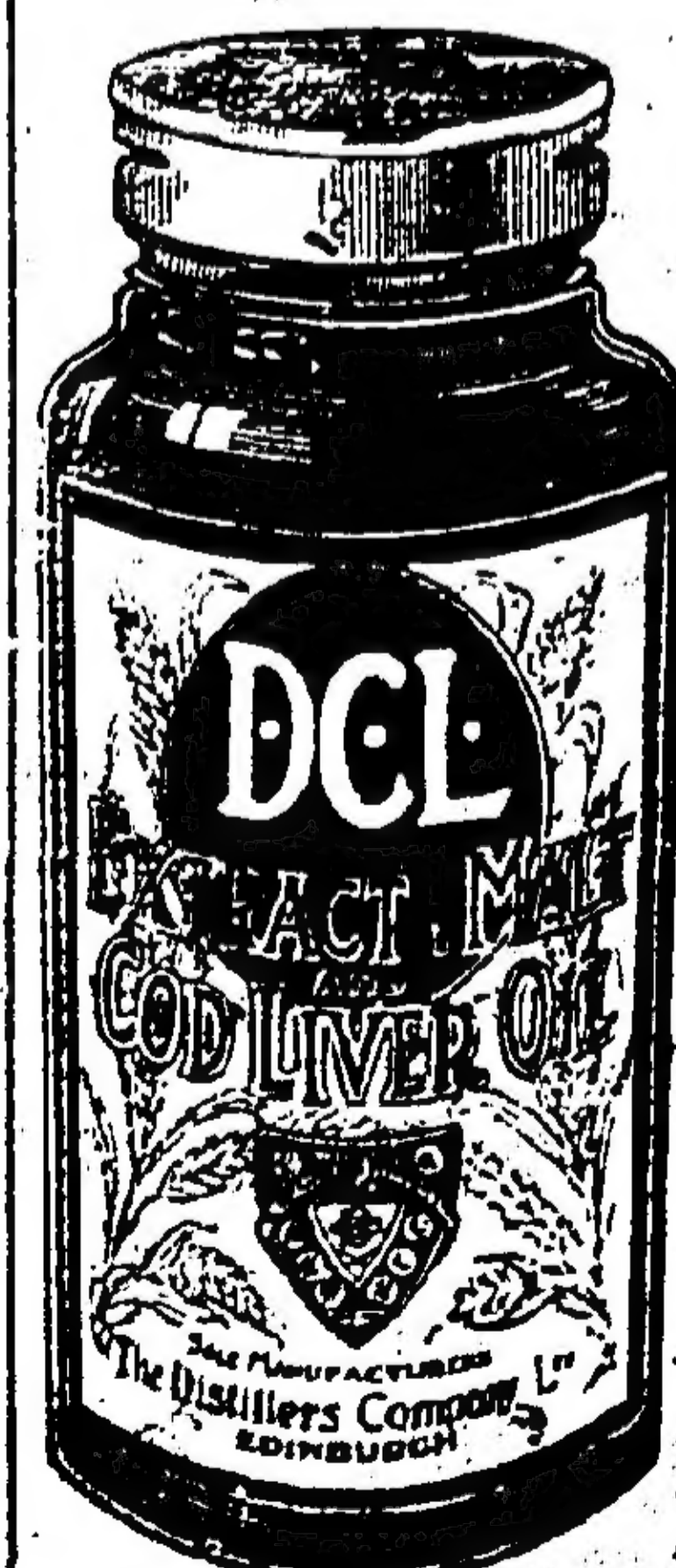
- X228 The Rosary.
- X227 The Fairy Pipers.
- X226 The Sweetest Flower that Blows.
- X225 My Treasure.
- 74033 When all was young.

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

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Cod Liver Oil

The Distillers Coy., the largest firm of Distillers in the World, has at its disposal a supply of the best and choicest barley procurable, which is malted on their own premises by the most scientific methods of manufacture.

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WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named:—

Steamers.	To Sail On	Remarks
LONDON & Bombay via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Port Said and Marseilles.....		Connecting at Colombo with Australian Mail Steamer.
SHANGHAI, Moji and Kobe.....		Direct Service.
SHANGHAI, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.....		Direct Service.
LONDON via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Port Said and Marseilles.....		Direct Service.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare-and-a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York, at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, Dates of Sailings etc. apply to

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office,
Hongkong, Jan. 2, 1917.

E. V. D. Parr,
Superintendent.



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To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver
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EMPRESS OF RUSSIA and EMPRESS OF ASIA

30,625 tons Displacement, Quadruple Screws, Speed 21 Knots.

Largest and most luxurious ships on the Pacific.

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MOJI and Kobe.....		

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MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO Tean		22nd Mar. at 4 p.m.
TIENSIN.....	Kueichow	22nd Mar. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI.....	Shantung	22nd Mar. at 4 p.m.
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MANILA.....	Loongsang	Sat., 24th Mar. at 3 p.m.

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HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1917.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

RUSSIA'S UPHEAVAL.

STREET FIGHTS AND RIOTING.

ABDICATION OF THE TSAR.

London, March 15.

After an ominous silence, news is at last arriving from Russia, describing the stirring events in the capital.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd, writing on March 13, says that he has been day and night in the streets during the last three days, and has seen long queues of hungry men, women and children outside the bakers' shops. He has seen the wanton firing of rifles and machine guns, has seen civil war in the main thoroughfares, yet has not heard a single word against the war.

The shortage of food, the lack of organisation, and the neglect to take the most elementary precautions, is popularly ascribed to German influences. There is a patriotic determination to exterminate these influences, fired by the recent killing of the Court Monk, Rasputin. The conflagration burst on March 12, and Reuter hears that the purpose is achieved.

The regiments declared for the Duma and the people, and the naval barracks were opened to enable sailors to participate.

Describing the scenes in the streets, the correspondent says the troops were ordered to use their rifles and machine guns. There were only a few cartridges in their belts and machine guns, but the crowds were so dense that many fell. The riflemen either had a large number of blank cartridges or they were shooting intentionally badly. The garden in front of the Cathedral was packed with the populace, when a large force of Cossacks came up. All the people thereupon knelt and the Cossacks did not fire.

The people were particularly resentful against the Police, because several of them were employed on March 11 to fire into the crowd, in consequence of a refusal of many of the soldiers to do so. Several police, including a high official, were shot later.

Several Guards regiments, numbering twenty-five thousand, men, joined the people with arms. Some of their officers were shot. Another Guards regiment refused to fire on the arsenal and artillery headquarters, from which the commandant was taken and killed.

The British military attaché who was there at the time was escorted towards his embassy by a guard from the fortress of Peter and Paul, and also entered the headquarters of the revolutionary forces.

Members of the Duma, assembling on March 5, found an Imperial rescript suspending the session till April. Thereupon a party of leaders decided not to disperse. A historic sitting was held, at the conclusion of which the President telegraphed to the Tsar describing the prevailing conditions. He mentioned that the troops were firing against one another. The President requested that a person enjoying the confidence of the country should be charged with the formation of a new Government.

He proceeded: "Delay is impossible. Any delay means death. Pray God, this our responsibility will not fall on a Crowned Head."

The President of the Duma similarly wired the Chief of Staff, General Alexieff, and the commanding generals, asking them to use their influence with the Emperor.

General Brasloff replied: "I have fulfilled my duty to the Tsar and my country."

General Ruzsky replied that he had carried out the request of the President, and sent another telegram to the Tsar saying that the situation was getting worse, and urging that immediate measures should be taken, "for tomorrow may be too late. The last hour has arrived when the fate of the country and dynasty is being decided."

Replying to a deputation of revolting troops, who had enquired as to the Duma's attitude, the President communicated the resolution that the hour had struck for the change of authority, in which the Duma should take the most active part. The President dwelt on the urgency of preserving order. The Duma had appointed a non-party committee with that object.

Later more troops and armed citizens arrived at the Duma where the guard was replaced by troops in revolt, who took over the charge of the building.

At five-thirty a revolutionary escort brought in the President of the Council of the Empire under arrest. He is an ex-Minister of Justice, and one of the most prominent reactionaries. He was lodged in the Ministerial room at the Duma. It was intimated that steps were being taken to remove the so-called German gang once and for all.

The news spread that the revolutionaries had seized the hated Kresty Prison. After a short resistance, all the political prisoners were liberated and the same followed other prisoners to the detective headquarters, where they demolished the archives relating to political personages and organisations, and burned them.

Early in the afternoon the Premier, M. Golitsin, telephoned to the President of the Duma, that he had resigned.

The revolutionaries searched the houses of several Ministers in Council.

The workmen's delegates issued a manifesto to the revolting troops, inviting them to attend a meeting at the Duma, on the basis of one representative per battalion and per thousand, or less. The workmen also respectively appealed to the people to assist in provisioning the troops, pending the organisation of supplies. Civilians continued to arrive at the Duma, in motor cars and lorries, bringing with them large reserves of cartridges, which were promptly distributed.

Orators from the Duma steps dwell on the necessity for the preservation of order and the need for an immediate resumption of work in all the factories, lest the armies at the front should be handicapped when on the verge of victory.

The correspondent, after listening to the speeches, returned to the centre of the town where he found that the Law Courts were in flames. A little distance off he saw signs of the recent fight between the factions of the guard and machine guns and rifles, but there were few casualties. But generally the Government troops showed little reluctance in accepting the inevitable.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

RUSSIA'S UPHEAVAL.

Telegraphing on the evening of March 13 Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that all the military and naval forces in Petrograd have now declared themselves to be on the side of the people. Troops from Cronstadt, with a few officers arrived, and joined in the movement. The streets are now perfectly safe, though there was occasional exuberant firing.

There has been wholesale demolition and burning of Police Stations in revenge for the Police, in soldiers uniforms, manning machine guns and dropping grenades from buildings and houses. The naval brigade, thus fired on by machine guns, retaliated with a sharp fusillade, broke into a hotel which was used as a hospital, and arrested two hundred Russian officers. They took them before the Duma.

Foreign officers were among those wounded, including British officers, who were treated with the greatest courtesy and transferred elsewhere.

It is estimated that the civilian casualties number a few hundred, of which most were wounded. The streets present an animated appearance with troops and hospital vans. There is ceaseless cheering and a feeling of deep thanksgiving for what was accomplished with so little bloodshed.

When the disturbance calmed, the Ministers were sitting in the Admiralty which was defended by troops, but the guard finally went over to the revolutionaries. The Minister of Justice took refuge in the Italian Embassy from which he telephoned to M. Rodzianko, President of the Duma, to send a motor car to take him to the Duma Committee.

Dubrovina, the Black Hundred leader, was arrested and taken towards the Duma.

Late last night the ex-Minister M. Protopoff, voluntarily surrendered.

The Commissioners of the Executive Committee of the Duma have taken over the Ministries, and other important appointments have been made. There is little doubt that the army is now unanimous, including a number of officers of crack regiments.

On March 14 the French and British Ambassadors entered into business relations with the Executive Committee of the Duma.

The Grand Duke Cyril informed the Committee that he had placed the Marines under his orders at its disposal. The Grand Duke visited the President and also placed himself at the disposal of the Duma. Revolutionary troops have occupied the winter palace. The Duma Committee has arrested M. Gorskoy, kin, the ex-Premier. Moscow adhered to the movement within an hour and a half, without a drop of blood being shed.

M. Rodzianko has issued a manifesto to the army and the fleet, assuring them that the struggle against the foreign enemy is not suspended for one moment. Telegraphing on March 15 Cronstadt, Harkoff, and Nijai-Novgorod have declared for the new Government. Political prisoners are everywhere being released. The Duma has arrested Dr. Bark the Finance Minister.

A Resume.

The three day's silence from Russia has been broken by Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd, who, wiring on March 13, describing the revolution which has resulted in the Duma, aided by the army, assuming Government, and in the arrest of reactionary Ministers and ex-Ministers whom the people had long suspected of pro-German sympathies which were responsible for a shortage of food and lack of enthusiasm in conducting the war. Popular discontent has been smouldering since March 10 and it flamed upon on March 11. It became a conflagration on March 12 when there was fighting in the streets, in which soldiers fought against soldiers and the people. It ended by the troops, including the Guards and the navy, joining the revolutionaries.

With the Premier a nonentity, it was not surprising that the food situation produced dismay. Although thousands of Cossacks and mounted infantry patrolled Nevsky, the people, undeterred, demonstrated on March 10, and it is worthy of remark that they were mostly of the middle classes. They cheered the troops and some of the latter didffed their caps and cheered back, but to this eloquent sign of the times the authorities remained blind.

Not a Peace Move.

London, March 16.

In the House of Commons Mr. Bonar Law said that telegrams showed that Petrograd was becoming more or less under ordered rule. That rule was rule over which the President of the Duma was exercising control. (Loud Cheers.) "We have every reason to believe that the movement is in nowise devoted towards an effort to secure peace, but against the Government for not carrying on the war with the efficiency and energy expected of it."

Sympathy From the Front.

London, March 16.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that on Thursday evening the Grand Duke Nicholas telegraphed to M. Rodzianko that, in agreement with General Alexieff, he had requested the Tsar to take the only possible decision which would save Russia and secure victory. Calm is rapidly being restored in Petrograd. Troops are still clearing roofs and garrets. The partisans under the old regime, The garrison at Tsarkoe Selo have adhered to the new Government, welcoming the latter's delegates most enthusiastically.

The action of the police in firing on the crowds, which most of the troops refused to do, was resented by the soldiery; there were fierce battles at various points between the police and the troops, and many police stations and detective headquarters were burned, with all the archives relating to political personages and organisations.

RUSSIA'S UPHEAVAL.

The Duma met secretly on Sunday and Monday and resolved to continue sitting in defiance of the ukases suspending Parliament, mentioned on March 12. M. Rodzianko, the President, telegraphed to the Tsar, insisting on a change of Government, and also to the commanding generals at the Front soliciting support in persuading the Tsar. The Generals replied in the affirmative, and deputations of troops accompanied by armed citizens, arrived at the Duma on Monday and public buildings were taken over, and the fortress of Peter and Paul and prisons seized. The arrests include the ex-Ministers, Sturmer, Sukhomlinoff, Protopopoff, and the President of the Council of Empire, Stcheglovitoff. A National Cabinet has been formed with Prince Lvoff as Premier.

A large part of Reuter's despatch is still not received.

ABDICATION OF THE TSAR.

London, March 15.

In the House of Commons Mr. Bonar Law announced that the Tsar had abdicated and that the Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch had been appointed Regent.

IMPORTANT CONFERENCE.

London, March 16.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd, a most important conference between the Executive of the Duma, and delegates of workmen, lasted all night long. Finally an agreement was practically reached concerning the transition period prior to elections for a Constituent Assembly.

The Executive insisted, in the interests of the war, the necessity of a complete establishment of an order before elections.

M. Kerenski, who is a socialist, accepted a portfolio of Justice, on condition that the Assembly convened elections based on Universal Suffrage.

VOLUNTEER RESERVE ORDERS.

Order No. 17 issued to-day by Major Wakeman Commanding H. K. V. B. states:—

Detail.

On duty from the morning of Sunday, the 25th March, H. K. V. O. Next for duty "B" Coy. H. K. V. B. Order officer Lieut. C. H. Blason.

Parades.

Monday, 19th instant:—Sergeants will attend a class of instruction in Bayonet Fighting at Scandal Point at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Drill order. Recruits on the Cricket Ground at 5 p.m. under Instructor Sergt. Oxberry. Dress: Drill order. Signalling Section: "A" and "B" Classes at Volunteer Headquarters at 5.15 p.m. under Signalling Instructor Lieut. Corporal G. Lloyd. Dress: Clean fatigue. Machine Gun Section at Wellington Barracks at 5 p.m. under Instructor Sergt. Bowles. Dress: Clean fatigue.

Tuesday, 20th instant:—"A" and "B" Coes on the road outside the Law Courts at 5 p.m. Kowloon and Tai Koo Sections on the Polo Ground at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Drill order.

Wednesday 21st instant:—Recruits on the Cricket Ground at 5 p.m. under Instructor Sergt. Oxberry. Dress: Drill order. Signalling Section: "A" Class at Volunteer Headquarters at 5.15 p.m. under Signalling Instructor L/Opl. G. Lloyd. Dress: Clean fatigue. "D" Coy. at Volunteer Headquarters at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Drill order.

Thursday, 22nd instant:—Sergeants will attend a class of instruction in Bayonet Fighting at Scandal Point at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Drill order. Recruits on the Cricket Ground at 5 p.m. under Instructor Sergt. Oxberry. Dress: Drill order. Machine Gun Section at Wellington Barracks at 5 p.m. under Instructor Sergt. Bowles. Dress: Clean fatigue.

Friday, 23rd instant:—"A" and "B" Coes, Machine Gun and Signalling Sections including all exempted members on the Cricket Ground at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Full marching order, viz., Haversacks, Waterbottles, pouches with 150 rounds Ammunition, Messines in Covers, Great Coats in Carriers, Shorts and puttees. Topcoats will be worn.

Saturday, 24th instant:—"A" and "B" Coes, Machine Gun and Signalling Sections including all exempted members on the Cricket Ground at 2 p.m. Dress: Full marching order as for Friday's Parade.

Equipment.

Members are reminded of the necessity for keeping all Metal portions of their Clothing and Equipment properly polished.

Transfer.

No. 559 Pte. H. J. Sleet is transferred to the H. K. V. Corps. No. 442 Pte. E. Howard is transferred to the Mounted Section.

CHURCH SERVICES.

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong.—4th Sunday in Lent, 18th March, 1917. Holy Communion (7.50 a.m.) Matins (11 a.m.) Responses: Ferial. Venite: Tucker. Psalms: Barnby, Barnby, Felton, Barnby. Te Deum: Woodward, Smart, Turle. Jubilate: King (25th morning.) Anthem: "To God on high" Mendelssohn. Hymn: 197. God Save the King. N.B.—Psalm 90, verses 1, 2, 9, 10, 17 in unison. Psalm 91, verses 1, 7, 11, 16 in unison. Psalm 92, verses 1, 2, 5, 9, 10 in unison. Holy Communion (12 noon.) Evensong (6 p.m.) Responses: Ferial. Psalm: 84 (16th evening.) Magnificat: Dupuis (25th morning.) Nunc Dimittis: Jones (25th morning.) Hymns: 1 (T 370), 3 (T 260), 27.

St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon.—Fourth Sunday, in Lent, 18th March, 1917. Holy Communion 11 a.m. Morning Prayer (11 a.m.) Hymn: 15 (2nd tune) Responses: Ferial. Venite: As Set. Psalms: XC, Chant 185, Barnby. Chant 186 Barnby. XCI, Chant 187, Felton. XCII, Chant 188, Bentinck. Te Deum: St. Jude. Jubilate: Joodson. Kyrie: Maunder. Hymns: 47, 154, 590. National Anthem. Evening Prayer (6 p.m.) Hymn: 569. Responses: Ferial. Psalms: XCII Chant 191 Stainer. XCIV Chant 190 Smart. Magnificat: Chant 398 W. A. Nunc Dimittis: Chant 376 W. A. Hymns: 160, 48 (tune A & M 214) and 315. Vesper Hymn. National Anthem.

Union Church, Kennedy Road.—Sunday Services, March 18. Morning 11, Hymns: 14, 572, 389, 300. Evening 8, Hymns 356, 223, 52, 197, 198. Preacher: Rev. J. Kirk Macdonachie.

St. Peter's Church, West Point.—8 a.m. Holy Communion. 11 a.m. Morning Prayer and sermon; Preacher: Rev. E. W. L. Martin.

The Gospel Hall.—(No. 10 and 12 Pedders Street). Weekly Services:—Sunday, Breaking of Bread, 11 a.m. Gospel Meeting, 8 p.m. Tuesday, Exposition of Scripture, 8 p.m. Thursday, Bible Class, 8 p.m. Friday, Bible Class for Ladies, 5.30 p.m. Saturday, Prayer Meeting, 8 p.m.

Westeyan Methodist Church, Wanchai.—Sunday Morning Service 10.15 a.m. Sunday Evening Service 6.15 p.m.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Home Arsenal Street.—Sunday Evening, Gospel Services 8 p.m.

St. Joseph's Church, Garden Road.—Mass and Sermon at 10 a.m. followed by the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

Roman Catholic Cathedral, Glen-ealy.—Low Masses at 6, 7, and 9.30 a.m. High Mass at 8 a.m. 5.30 p.m.—Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

First Church of Christ Scientist.—MacDonnell Road. Sundays, 11.15 a.m. Wednesdays, 6.30 p.m.

DAY BY DAY.

The Tobacco Fund.

We have been requested by the Hon. Secretary, Oigarettee and Tobacco Fund, to state that in the list published yesterday the amount subscribed by the Kowloon Customs Staff should have read \$34, and not \$20.

For the Front.]

Messrs. E. T. Land, of the Seoul Mining Company, H. C. MacNaughton of Yokohama and S. A. Southwell of Yokohama resigned their positions last month, and are on their way home to offer their services to Great Britain for the duration of the war.

Bandman Opera Company.

The repeat performance of "Theodore and Co." by the Bandman Opera Company was as great a success as that of the previous night. All the characters were splendidly interpreted, and the play went with a most delightful swing from beginning to end. To-night the Company is staging "The Bing Boys Are Here."

To Be Leased.

The Gazette contains description and terms of the proposed leases of certain Crown lands at Kennedy Town, comprising portions of the foreshore and sea-bed. Two lots are included—Marine Lot 411 and Inland Lot 2230. The first contains about 46,492 square feet, the upset premium of which is \$18,597, and the other comprises about 9,682 square feet, the upset premium in respect of which is \$2,905.

Unlawful Possession.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with being in unlawful possession of a quantity of new electric wire. Inspector O'Sullivan stated that defendant said he bought the wire in Upper Lascar Row, but when enquiries were made there, it was found that this was untrue. A fine of \$10, or 14 days, was inflicted.

Attacked in the Street.

Two Chinese were charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with stealing \$49 from the person. Inspector Davitt stated that complainant was walking in Des Voeux Road Central when one of the men walked up to him and spat in his face. The other man put his hand in complainant's pocket, and, extracting the money, ran away, the other defendant following. The case was adjourned.

A Royal Subscription.

Her Majesty the Empress of Japan has contributed Y.100,000 towards the funds of the Society recently formed by Baron Shibusawa, Count Terauchi, Prince Tokugawa and other prominent Japanese with the object of showing sympathy to the sick, wounded and other sufferers from the war in Allied countries. Previously the Emperor subscribed a similar sum.

CHINA AND GERMANY.

A Canton Rumour.

A rumour has been going round the Colony to-day to the effect that the Canton Germans have been ordered by H.B.M. Consul General to leave Shameen, but we have been unable, up to the time of going to press, to glean any confirmation of the story. We are, however, authorised to state that the Chinese are withdrawing all their property from the German Bank in Canton.

We since learn that yesterday the Dutch Consul took over charge of German affairs, and that the German flag has been removed from the Shameen.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 17th at 11.30.—No returns from Japan stations. Pressure has decreased considerably from Shanghai to Hongkong, and slightly at other reporting stations. The anticyclone has apparently moved farther eastward.

Moderate monsoon is indicated over China Sea, and fog along the coast of China.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 1.89 inches, against an average of 4.46 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District.	Forecast.
1 Hongkong to Gap Rock	E. winds, fresh to moderate; cloudy.
2 Formosa Channel	N.E. winds, moderate.
3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamooch	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.
Hongkong Observatory, Mar. 17, 1917.

METEOROLOGICAL.

	Previous	Day	On date	On date
		at 5 p.m.	at 4 a.m.	at 5 p.m.
Barometer	30.11	30.04	29.96	
Temperature	60	60	65	
Humidity	68	69	73	
Wind Direction	ESE	E	E	
" Force	5	5	5	
Weather	0	0	0	
Rain	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Highest open air Temperature on the 16th	61			
Lowest	57			

H.K. Observatory, March 17, 1917.
T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

OFFICER AND WIFE DIE TOGETHER.

"No Outlook, and We Think It Best To Go."

A verdict of suicide during temporary insanity was returned at Plymouth at the adjourned inquest on the bodies of Captain Hugh Edmund Macdonnell, East Surrey Regiment, and his wife, Helen Aude, who were found dead in their room at a hotel.

In a letter read by the coroner, Captain Macdonnell said:—

"It is ages since I wrote to you and I blame myself for not having kept you informed of the terrible struggle for life and the hopeless persistent run of ill-luck that has been ours. But the end has come. I see no outlook, and we think it best to go. But, above all, I implore you to do what you can to prevent publicity, and not to separate us. My commanding officer will explain to you the torments, physical and mental, that my poor little wife's illness, and disappointment of my career have landed me with."

On January 20 Mrs. Macdonnell sent Mr. Gamble, a London solicitor, a letter in which she arranged for the settlement of liabilities; and added: "It is our wish that we should be buried together."

The hotel manager stated that when the bodies were found the heads were together, and it appeared as if they had drunk the contents of a medicine glass simultaneously.

A lieutenant of the Devon Regiment said that Captain Macdonnell had raised a certain amount of money to carry through an invention he had patented, but it was not taken up.

Medical evidence showed that Captain and Mrs. Macdonnell had died through taking cyanide of potassium.

"Conscientious" Loafers.

While the Huns revel in luxury at their happy home in the late of Man, a number of Conscientious Objectionables are housed in Wakenfield (that in conditions far more comfortable than those obtaining in the British trenches). Theedium of internment is mitigated by the grant of ample leave, a good deal of which seems to be spent at the Wakenfield Free Library, where the O.O.s are said to have "overrun" the reading-rooms, to the natural annoyance of local taxpayers. The City Council, however, are stated to be moving in the matter; and we certainly see no reason why creatures of this type should be furnished with mental fodder at the public expense.—*John Hall.*

NOTICES.

THE SINCERE CO.

香港先施有限公司

GERMANY'S CRUEL
TREATMENT.Belgians Whipped by Officers
and Threatened with Death.

The Belgian Government has received a sworn declaration signed by 20 workmen of Ghent, who were deported to the German front in France, and who have since been sent back to their homes completely exhausted and ill.

It is a record of brutal treatment rivaling all the horrors Germany has been responsible for during the war. On refusing to do war work behind the enemy's lines, the men were whipped by officers on horseback, and afterwards faced by a firing party with rifles at the shoulder.

Men fell ill, but they received no proper medical attention, and were put on a starvation diet. "The strongest of us," the declaration says, "could not have endured this for a month without feeling the consequences for a lifetime."

The hardships and privations of these unhappy Belgians began on the first night of their captivity in Ghent. They had to sleep on plank beds or on straw bales on the floor. Doctors made a rapid visit to the rooms, but only those who put forward any claim were examined. In the morning they had been served with a quarter of a loaf of bread each, with some soup made from rice or cabbage. The only other food they received during the day was at night, when they were served with coffee, with a tinful of preserved beef to be distributed among 17 and even 35 and 43 people.

They departed for their unknown destination next day, October 26. At 10 o'clock they were marched with luggage on their backs between soldiers to the railway station. About noon they were that up in carriages, each containing about 40, and travelled throughout the night, reaching Mons at 7.15 a.m. Here each received a bowl of rice and meat. Continuing the journey they passed through Avenue, Heron, Vorvire, and Marles, where some of the party alighted. The others went on to Dercy-Mortier.

At Marles they had to walk for an hour in the dark to a big farm where 650 men were herded together in barns and stables. Many had to lie on straw covering the clay ground. It was only after the third day that they were provided with wooden planks to sleep on. "An hour after our arrival," the declaration continues, "we had some coffee. Half the men, already completely exhausted by the long journey (which occupied 168 hours) and by an hour's march, had crouched down all dressed and had no thought of eating."

"We were awakened by a bugle sounding at 5 o'clock. Without fire or light, the men refused to come out. The call was then postponed till 7 a.m. Lined up in the farmyard, each of us had to fetch his bowl and go to work. Half of the men went to work, the others remained at the farm."

"After an hour's march, they gave us spades, shovels and picks, and conducted us to a building yard near the railway. In the distance we saw German pioneers (military engineers) at work. At the night, we refused point blank to go further. We pointed out to the non-commissioned officer who guided us that in Ghent they had promised that we should be well cared for from the point of view of food and lodging, that we should work in Belgium, and that we should have nothing to do with the war. Therefore, we refused to work. The non-commissioned officers replied that they could not help it. They made us give back the tools and took us quickly back to the farm. The following days, Saturday and Sunday, they left us in peace."

"On Monday, October 30, at 6 o'clock, roll call and to work, at 6.30 a.m. this time for all of us. The tools were brought us by some 20 pioneer soldiers. We all declared that we were not ready to work for the reason that we were ill-cared for, that we were in France and not in Belgium, and that the work had a military purpose. Our commander, rather an affable man, begged us to work,

otherwise we would have to suffer unhappy consequences."

"After that our commander went and informed the chief of the pioneers, who appeared on his back, together with another officer. The officer ordered us to work. Again general refusal. Thereupon the two men on horseback rushed at us, whipped some of us and pressed us back into a meadow close by. Soldiers had also kicked us. The workmen persisted in their refusal, saying that the promises made at Ghent had not been kept."

"The chief of the pioneers then ordered some of us to advance in order to talk to us. A down left the ranks and reminded the commander of the words he spoke at La Gantoise, that we should be well fed and lodged and should not have to work outside Belgium. The delegates and the rest of the workmen stuck to their refusal. At this moment the chief of the pioneers ordered some twenty of his soldiers to lead their rifles, to shoulder, and to aim at us. Overcome by terror, some of the men gave way, and an hour afterwards everybody was at work, giving way under such threats and such pressure."

"The work itself had to be done under the unhealthiest conditions—in rain and wind, with soaked garments which it was impossible to dry at night in our barn and which were put on again in the morning quite wet. Insufficiently fed, everybody felt the terrible anguish of hunger, in such a way that the labourers ate raw cabbage and potatoes, and even a hedgehog was fetched at night and prepared on the stove of the farm. The weak men were soon exhausted, and the sick fell in a heap. The strongest of us could not have endured this for a month without feeling the consequences for a lifetime."

"Officers of all ranks came to see us on different occasions. Each time they made fresh promises; the lodging would be improved, the food augmented. But things remained as they were."

"The foremen were entrusted to announce to us that we could write weekly to ask for food, and that a parcel of one kg. could be sent to us each week. However, on Saturday everything was again changed; we could write once a week, on Saturday, and we had the right to receive a parcel of five kg. every month. The officers declared that we were allowed to ask our families for food (fat, bacon, &c.), thus practically admitting that we got too little."

"Pay-day was on Sunday, but before the money was handed round an officer made a speech in which he said he was instructed by his Imperial Majesty to ask the people to sign an agreement to work, labourers to receive 4s. and skilled workmen 6s. Out of this 1s. 8d. would have to be paid for lodging, whilst the men were to receive 700 gr. of bread and meat, with soup and coffee. The German administration would provide clothing to those who needed it. The agreement was to last six months."

"All the men refused to sign the agreement, and it was then reduced to a period of three months. Still they declined to accept the terms, and afterwards they were forbidden to write home or to receive parcels."

Men fell ill, but no special food was prescribed for them during their three or four weeks' internment. The sick, and the minors of all the working parties were assembled at Montigny in a stable about 33 yards long, where there was a cesspool. There was no fire, and the only bedding consisted of straw."

"It was frightfully cold," the report continues. "We covered with our blankets those who were seriously ill, and during the night walked up and down to keep ourselves warm. The food for the day consisted of soup with pearl barley, coffee, and a quarter of a loaf of bread."

"We complained about our bad lodging and our hunger diet. They promised us some more fire and that we should be sent home as soon as possible. Then a week passed in the expectation of our departure."

"On November 21 the sick who were able to walk had to fetch their food from a village about an hour distant. They got a quarter of a loaf of bread, one-sixth of a Herve cheese, and at 1 p.m., some rice soup. They brought to Montigny the soup and the bread

WOMEN'S RESPONSE.

2,000,000 Register Last Year at
Exchanges.

"Every day last month," says Mr. John Hodge, Minister of Labour, "an average of 2,766 women were placed in employment through the Labour Exchanges."

Other interesting facts given to show the value of the Exchanges and the willingness of women to undertake national service are that last year 2,063,813 registered and that 765,481 were found work. Further, in response to an appeal by the President of the Board of Trade and the Home Secretary in 1916, nearly 100,000 of all classes of society registered on a special list for war work.

Mr. Hodge relates these facts to disprove the statement that "women cannot be induced to go to these establishments" (Labour Exchanges).

"The statement," he says, "is not only demonstrably untrue, but it is calculated to produce a very harmful effect on the supply of women for munitions and other war work by misleading the public and discouraging them from making use of the only form of national machinery covering the whole country where demand and supply could be ascertained and the available labour supply rapidly distributed to meet approved requirements. Work being performed by the Exchanges for the Ministry of Munitions, War Office, Admiralty and Director-General of National Service, would, as a result of this, be seriously prejudiced."

"There is room for improvement in Exchanges," adds Mr. Hodge, "and I mean to make that improvement. But while the Exchanges have not, in my opinion, done as much as they might have done, largely due to employers not having made to the Exchanges the demands for women's labour that they might have, yet, as the above figures show, they have accomplished a great deal of very useful work. It is my desire to extend and improve this work, but this cannot be accomplished by prejudicing the public against the machine or ignoring its existence."

The disappointment which was felt amongst women when it seemed as if they were to be excluded from Mr. Neville Chamberlain's scheme for the voluntary enrolment of the civil resources of the country was relieved yesterday by the announcement that they are to participate when the available men have been dealt with.

But there is no need for women, who are able and willing to do war work, to wait until the scheme is actually in operation. Yesterday, for instance, the Government appealed for 20,000 women to come forward and volunteer for work in shell-filling factories.

These women are urgently needed, their labour will back up our fighting-men in the best possible way, and no one need be deterred from volunteering by lack of experience.

It is officially and specifically stated that no special training or skill is required, and a special appeal is made to women who are not necessarily obliged to earn the wage which is offered, that is from 27s. to 30s. a week. The most desirable ages are those ranging between 18 and 40, and best mediums for registration in the present circumstances are the Employment Exchanges.

intended for the men who were seriously ill. The latter were then 25 hours without anything to eat.

"On Friday, November 24, the guard came to tell us that on the morning we should be allowed to return home."

"Next morning, at 4 a.m. they warned us for departure. We received a quarter of a loaf of bread with a little Herve cheese, and we went off at 5.30 a.m. towards 'Arles,' where we arrived about 8 p.m. During the long journey home—Ghent was not reached until 9.30 p.m.—we received neither food nor drink."

MORE'S "UTOPIA."

Quatercentenary of its
Publication.

Four hundred years ago was published the "Utopia" of Sir Thomas More. The exact date is uncertain, but it was issued probably in January, 1517. It was written in an exultant age, delightfully self-conscious in its sense of having left the Wars of the Roses behind, and yet perfectly alive to the horrors of social disorder which followed in the train, first, of the upheaval of civil war and, secondly, of the stagnant abuses created by the old feudal system of the Middle Ages. The "Utopia" in a very real sense is a war-product, both in its protest against civil wars and against foreign wars (waged for extension of territory, though not, it may be noted, against all wars). It is the first appeal to principles which are essentially those of peaceful internationalism in the Renaissance. It is written in Latin, and was not translated into English till 1551, when a translation was made by Ralph Robinson, "citizen and goldsmith of London."

The "Utopia" is an essentially English document in its authorship and in much of its atmosphere, and is the most representative literary work of Sir Thomas More; yet it was, as already said, written in Latin, and it was published abroad. It was not issued from any English press in the lifetime of More, nor till sixteen years after his death. The first edition was published at Louvain in 1517 (or, some say, very late in 1516); the second edition was published at Paris by March, 1518; the third at Basle in November, 1518, and the fourth at Vienna in 1519—all in Latin.

This large-minded peace-loving, people-loving work was first issued at Louvain—in the light of the terrible destruction of the library of that city to be accounted in the future an irony of history. The first part of the "Utopia" was probably written by More in London in 1516, and the second part (composed first) was probably written when More was at Antwerp, about November, 1516. The circumstances of the production of the "Utopia" are therefore international. Sir Thomas More learned much from Belgium, and his "Utopia" is a bond of union between Belgium and England from the social suggestions gathered in the former country which are embodied in More's great work.

Amongst the men associated with the first edition of the "Utopia" are Jerome Baslerden, who founded the College of the Three Languages at Louvain; Erasmus, who undertook its direction in 1517; John Paludanus, of Louvain, with whom Erasmus lived for some time in that city; Gerardus Noviomagus, also of Louvain, who took part in the editorial work of the "Utopia." Lastly, there is the Louvain printer himself, Thierry Marten, who at one time for a month received into his Louvain house the great Erasmus, ill of the plague. Not only did Marten publish More's "Utopia." In the same year, 1517, he published Erasmus's "Bellum," the most incisive of all Renaissance treatises against war. Such is the pathos of Louvain, the city of culture which produced, 400 years ago, the most noble of political and social suggestions; to-day, devastated of all its literary wealth. It is with pride that Manchester has made itself the centre for attempting to collect books which may serve as the nucleus for the reconstruction of the Louvain Library (of a quarter of a million volumes.) Manchester, therefore, is specially concerned in the remembrance of the first edition of the "Utopia" as a Louvain-produced book.—Manchester Guardian.

Birch for Small Boy.

A small boy was charged before Mr. J. E. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with being in possession of two tins of opium. It was stated that one was hidden in each sock. His Worship ordered the boy to receive ten strokes of the birch.

ELECTORAL REFORMS.

Some Sweeping Proposals.

The report of the Speaker's Conference was issued on January 30, and recommended in the form of resolutions (mostly unanimous) a series of sweeping changes in the existing electoral system.

On the question of women's suffrage the Conference are not unanimous, but a majority declare that some measure of women's suffrage should be conferred, and they suggest that the most practicable form of it would be to give the Parliamentary vote to any woman on the local government register who has attained a specified age (30 to 35 is suggested) and to the wife of any man on the register.

The unanimous recommendations of the Conference include the following:—

1. Qualifying period for registration reduced to six months.
2. Registration revision every six months.
3. Cost of registration to be borne half by local rates and half by the State.
4. Every person of full age who for the qualifying period has occupied premises of a clear annual value of not less than £10 should be entitled to a vote.
5. No person to vote at a general election in more than one constituency, provided that he shall be entitled to one additional

vote in another constituency in respect of his business premises and in respect of a qualification as a university voter.

6. Redistribution on the principle of one member for every 70,000 electors or for every multiple of 70,000.

7. The newer universities to be grouped with London University, and to return three members.

8. Proportional representation of the larger boroughs and for grouped contiguous boroughs.

9. All polls on one day.

10. Returning officers' expenses to be paid by the State.

11. Candidates' expenditure to be cut down and expenditure by outside organisations to be prohibited unless authorised by the candidate and returned as part of his election expenses.

12. Extension of local government franchise without disqualification of sex or marriage, provided that husband and wife may not vote in respect of the same premises.

13. Provision for the exercise of the franchise by soldiers and sailors and by absent voters.

The Speaker's Conference originated in a suggestion made by Mr. Walter Long last August, when President of the Local Government Board in the late Government. He expressed his readiness to summon a conference on the subject of electoral reform which would be representative of all parties. Three or four days before Parliament adjourned Mr. Asquith said he thought the suggestion a very

valuable one, and later on he invited the Speaker to convene such a Conference. One October 11 the names of the members of the Conference were officially announced as follows:—Marquis of Salisbury, Earl Grey, Viscount Bryce, Viscount Gladstone, Lord Barnham, Sir Ryland Adkins, Sir F. Bagnall, Sir J. Bethell, Sir W. Ball, Colonel J. Craig, Colonel Page Croft, Mr. Ellis Davies, Mr. W. H. Dickinson, Sir R. Pinlay, Mr. Goldstone, Mr. L. Hardy, Mr. Maurice Bealy, Mr. G. Lambert, Sir J. Larmor, Mr. Macmaster, Mr. J. Mooney, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, Mr. Peto, Mr. Pringle, Sir Harry Samuel, Mr. Scanlan, Mr. MacCallum Scott, Sir J. Simon, Mr. Turtion, Mr. S. Walsh, Mr. Wardle, and Mr. Anconin Williams.

The terms of reference were to examine and, if possible, submit agreed resolutions on the following matters:—

- (a) Reform of the franchise.
- (b) Basis for redistribution of seats.
- (c) Reform of the system of registration of electors.
- (d) Method of elections and manner in which costs of election should be borne.

Coal Two Days a Week.

To make supplies last through the winter, Christiania theatres and places of amusement will only get fuel two days a week. It is proposed that public baths should open only twice a week, and that churches and vestries should only be warmed on Sundays and holidays.

TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

J. T. SHAW

TEL. 692.

HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDING.

Great Sale
OF
BOOTS & SHOES.

For one week

ONLY.

FOR CASH.

COMMENCING MONDAY THE 19th.

OVER

250 PAIRS TO CLEAR.

PRICES:

\$7.50

&

\$8.50

A PAIR.

THIS OFFER CANNOT BE REPEATED.

SHARE REPORT.

COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

S.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES; B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

Today's Closing Price	STOCK.	Number of Shares	Par Value	Paid Up	1915.		1916.		1916/7.		Last Dividend and Date
					Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	
1680	Banks.										
	H.K. & Shanghai Banking Corp.	120,000	\$125	all	845	Sept.	785	May	820	680	Int. Div. of £2.3/- at ex 2/1/- at ex 2/4/- \$22.12 making 742.66 for 1917. Paid 26/2/17.
370	Marine Insurances.										
	Canton Ins. Office, Ltd.	10,000	\$250	50	427 1/2	Sept.	340	Jan.	436	370	Final of 7 making 25 a/c 1914, and interim of \$18 a/c 1915.
1150	North China Ins. Co., Ltd.	10,000	£15	£5	180	April	145	Jan.	180	150	Final Div. of 15% making 27 1/2% for year ending 30/6/16.
380	Union Ins. S'ty of C'ton, Ltd.	12,400	\$250	100	972	Aug.	760	Jan.	1005	880	Final of 20 and bonus of \$10 making \$30.00 for 1914 and Interim of \$30.00 for 1915.
ex 73 235	Yangtze Ins. Assoc. Ltd.	12,000	\$100	60	280	Dec.	200	Jan.	300	235	Final of 15 mak. \$18 for 1914 & Int. of \$6 for 1915
155	Fire Insurances.										
	China Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$100	20	163	Aug.	127 1/2	April	168	152	\$7 & \$3 bonus 1914
354	H'kong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	8,000	\$250	50	420	Sept.	385	Jan.	420	352 1/2	\$27 for 1915. Pending.
105	Shipping.										
	Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$50	all	104 1/2	Dec.	28 1/2	Mar.	137	100	Div. \$1. Bonus \$8. making in all \$14. for year ending 30/6/16 paid 26/9/16
184	H'kong, C. & M.S.S. Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	all	23 1/2	May	19	Dec.	24	17 1/2	\$125 for year ending 31/12/16 Paid 13/2/17
128	Indo-China (Combined)	60,000	£5	all	172	Dec.	62 1/2	Jan.	180	171	Int. Div. 3/- on Pref. & 10/- on Def. shares, for 1/2 year ending 30/6/16, at exch. 2/1 1/2 paid 11/8/16.
414	Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	60,000	£5	all	117	Dec.	80	Dec.	142	110	Final of 4/- (Coupon 25) making in all 7/- for year 1915
103	Shell T'port & T'ing Co., Ltd.	3,797,610	£1	all	94 1/2	June	75 1/2	Jan.	112 1/2	86 1/2	\$1.65 Div. and 45 cents bonus for year ending 30.4.16
33	Star Ferry Company, Ltd.	40,000	\$10	all	39 1/2	Oct.	23	July	41	33	\$12 for 1916. Pending.
123	Refineries.										
	China S. Refining Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$100	all	134 1/2	Sept.	80	Jan.	146	100	\$5 for 19 6. Paid 15/2/17.
33	Malabon S. Refining Co., Ltd.	14,000	P.30	all					41	30 1/2	
36	Mining.										
	Kailan Mining Admin'tion.	1,000,000	£1	all	35 1/2	April	30 1/2	Dec.	36 1/2	26 1/2	Final Div. of 1/- nett making in all 2/- a/c 30.6.16. (Coupon No 8.) 1/2 for 1909
235	Reub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	200,000	£1	all	4.40	Mar.	2.40	Jan.	3.35	1.70	1/- Interim making 3/- for a/c 1916 paid 26/10/16
30	Tronoh Mines Ltd.	160,000	£1	all	25 1/2	Dec.	22 1/2	Mar.	27 1/2	27 1/2	Final of 4/- making 5/- for a/c year ending 12/11/15 paid July 1916
28	Ural. Caspians	798,666	£1	all	43 1/2	April	25 1/2	Jan.	38 1/2	28 1/2	Div. of \$4 & Bonus \$2 for 1916. Paid 22/2/17.
181	Docks & Wharves, Godowns, &c.	60,000	\$50	all	82	Oct.	65	April	90	71	Final Div. \$14. Bonus \$4.0 making \$18. for year 31/12/16. Pending.
116	H.K. & W.D. Co. Ltd.	60,000	\$50	all	90	Oct.	56	Mar.	135	78 1/2	Tls. 7 for year ending 30.4.16
85	Shanghai Dock & Eng. Co., Ltd.	55,700	£100	all	63 1/2	Sept.	49	July	92 1/2	59	Tls. 5 for 1916. Pending.
85	Shanghai & H'kew W. Co., Ltd.	36,000	£100	all	100	Dec.	10	April	93	81	\$3 for 1/2 year ending 31.12.16 Paid 17/2/17.
102	Hotels and Buildings.										
	H'kong Hotel Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$50	all	124	Feb.	108	Dec.	118	102	Final Div. of \$3 1/2 making 7 for year ending 31/12/16. Paid 11/1/17.
492	H'kong Land Investment Co.	50,000	\$100	all	114	Jan.	103 1/2	Dec.	105 1/2	91	50 cents for 1916. Paid 12/2/17.
66.60	H'k'heys Estate & F. Co. Ltd.	150,000	\$10	all	7 1/2	Jan.	6	July	7.10	6.40	\$2 for 1916. Paid 10/2/17.
23	H'kong Land & B'ing Co., Ltd.	4,000	\$50	20	44	Jan.	40	Sept.	38	33	Final Div. of 6% making 12% for 1916. Pending.
86	Shanghai Lands	78,000	£50	all	57	Mar.	107	Dec.	107	85	Final Div. of \$1.5 making \$2.5 for year ending 31/12/16. Paid 29/1/17.
69	West Point Building Co., Ltd.	17,500	\$50	all	68 1/2	Mar.	77	Dec.	90	69	Tls. 0.90 for year ending 30.11.16
493	H'kong Central Estates	10,000	\$100	all	103	Dec.	99	Jan.	103	93	Tls. 1.50 for year ending 30.11.16
150	Cotton Mills.										
	Ewo Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	20,000	£50	all	180	July	117	Jan.	167	130	Tls. 12 for 1913
134	Kung Yik	75,000	£10	all	163	July	114	Feb.	161	114	Dividend of Tls. 6 for year ending 30.6.16 paid 29/9/16
80	Lau Kung Mow	8,000	£100	all	90 1/2	Sept.	72	Jan.	81	63	7% a/c Pref. for 14 Months ending Dec. 1915
120	Shanghai Cotton	40,000	£50	all	100	May	77	Jan.	125	81	70 cts. for 1916. Paid 22/2/17.
5	Yangtze Poots	175,000	£5	all	61	Oct.	64	Dec.	61	44 1/2	\$3 for year ending 31/7/16 paid 31/10/16.
8	Miscellaneous.										
	China Borneo Company, Ltd.	60,000	\$10	all	11 1/2	Apr.	5 1/2	May	10.35	8.00	\$0 cts. for 1916. Pending.
470	China Light Power Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$5	all	3.65	Mar.	4.95	Oct.	4.90	4.30	\$2.25 for year 29/2/16
18.10	China Prov. L. & M. Co. Ltd.	125,000	\$10	all	7 1/2	Jan.	10.15	Oct.	10.10	8.10	Fin. Div. \$9 making \$11 for year 1916. Pending.
24	Dairy Farm Company, Ltd.	60,000	£1	6	35	Jan.	29	Dec.	41	24	Final Div. \$1. Bonus \$1. making \$3 for 1916. Pending.
48.80	Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.	400,000	\$7.50	all	11.20	Oct.	5.20	Jan.	12.10	8.65	Int. Div. 7% at 2/1/- making 64 1/2 cts. for 1916. Pending.
49	Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$10	all	45	Oct.	36 1/2	Feb.	55	43	70 cts. on fully paid shares and 7 cts. on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.16
160	Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.	6,500	\$25	all	190	Dec.	183	Oct.	190	158	25 cts. for year ending 31.5.16
29	Hongkong Rope Mfg. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$10	all	34 1/2	Dec.	25	Jan.	41	29	\$1.25 per share for year ending 31.12.16. Paid 3/2/17.
17.15	Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.	325,000	5/-	all	6	Oct.	5	Apr.	7.50	5 1/2	70 cts. on old shares and 25 cts. on new shares for year ending 30.6.16
19	Langkats	250,000	g.10	all	43 1/2	May	35	Mar.	40 1/2	17	\$2 for 1915
9.80	Peak Tramway Co., Ltd. (Old)	25,000	\$10	all	10 1/2	Mar.	9.30	June	10.25	9 1/2	
1	Do (New)	50,000	\$10	\$1.	1.00	Mar.	80 cts.	Aug.	1.00	60 cts.	
83 1/2	Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$5	all	4.25	Jan.	3	Aug.	3.80	3 1/2	
10 1/2	Union Water-boat Co., Ltd.	27,725	\$10	all	18	Jan.	16	Dec.	17	14	
163 1/2	Watson and Co., Ltd.	90,000	\$10	all	7.10	Mar.	6.50	Oct.	7.70	6	
16	William Powell, Limited	21,000	\$7	all	6.90	Aug.	6	Dec.	7 1/2	5 1/2	
29	S. C. Morning Post	6,000	\$25	all	28		28		29	28	
10	H'kong Steel Foundry Co., Ltd.	7,808	\$10	all					10	9 1/2	

BENJAMIN & POTTS, Share and General Brokers, Princes Building, HONGKONG. Tel. address, Broker.

CORRECTED TO NOON, MAR. 16, 1917. TELEPHONE NO. 1162.

ANY SUBSEQUENT ALTERATIONS WILL BE FOUND IN "UP TO THE MINUTE SHARE MARKET NEWS."

THE TELEGRAPH DOES NOT HOLD ITSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE QUOTATIONS.

SHARE REPORT.

Members, Benjamin and Potts, in their share report dated Friday, the 16th March, 1917, state:—

Since our last report of the 9th instant, our market has been more active, and a larger volume of business has been done. There has been a decided reaction in the shipping section, and shares have advanced several points during the week.

Rubber transactions constitute the principal business in Shanghai during the week. During the past few days the demand for Cotton shares has revived, and Shanghai Cottons have changed hands up to Tls. 120 for cash. Ewos have been placed at Tls. 150, and Yangtze Poots, after sales at Tls. 4 and Tls. 5, are wanted at the latter rate. Shanghai Docks are firmer again, with buyers at Tls. 87.

Plantation rubber at the close comes through at 2/3 per lb., market steady.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have improved to a buying quotation of \$680, after sales at \$675 and \$680.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Unions, after sales at \$685, are wanted at \$690. Cantons are nominal at \$370. Hongkong Fire has issued an excellent report for 1915, as per particulars given below. Shares have been placed at \$355, and at this price, ex the dividend of \$27, the return to shareholders is over 8%, a very good investment.

SHIPPING.—Deferred Indos have had a sharp rise from \$119 to \$130, business having been done at intervening rates. The market closes with sellers at \$122. Douglasses, after sales down to \$96, are now wanted at \$105 cash and \$107 for March Settlement, and look like going higher. Steamboats after sales at \$18 1/2 have sellers at this rate. Star Ferries have been neglected, and are quoted \$23 nominal.

REFINERIES.—A good business has been done in China Sugars at various rates up to \$125 cash, and corresponding rates forward. Shares are in good demand forward, with few sellers in evidence. A sale of Malabon is reported at \$33, but this stock seems out of request at the moment.

DOCKS & WHARVES.

Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have remained steady, with business done at \$125 and \$126 for cash, and the demand for cash shares at this rate is unsatisfied. Kowloon Wharves have been placed at \$80 and \$81 for cash, and close nominal at the latter rate.

OILS & MINING.—Langkats have changed hands at Tls. 18 1/2, and have buyers in Shanghai at the close at Tls. 19. Rubs sellers at \$2.35.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Cements have been done again in fairly large quantities at \$8.90, for the Settlement ex the return of capital of \$250 paid to Shareholders on the 15th instant. Ropes have sellers at \$29 ex dividend and bonus. Low Level Tramways have been placed in fairly large quantities at \$7.10 and \$7.20, and close in demand at \$7.15. Watsons are still wanted at \$6 1/2, and China Lights after sales at \$4.70 have buyers at this. China Providents have been sold at \$8 and have sellers at \$8.10.

SETTLEMENT DAYS.

29th March (Thursday), 27th April (Friday), 30th May (Wednesday).

COMPANIES' REPORTS.

HONGKONG ICE CO., LTD.

—The net profit for the year, including \$6,423.87 brought forward from last account, and after deducting \$13,000 paid as an interim dividend of \$2 per share, is \$89,425.47, which it is proposed should be appropriated as follows:—To pay a final dividend of \$9 absorbing \$68,500. To place to Provision for Contingencies Account \$15,000 and to carry forward \$15,925.47.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

—Subject to audit, the General Managers and Consulting Committee will recommend at the forthcoming meeting of Shareholders the payment out of the profits for the year 1915 of a dividend of \$27 per share absorbing \$216,000, to pass to credit of Re-Insurance Fund \$16,000, to credit investment and exchange fluctuation account \$103,104.51, and to carry forward \$467,907.73.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.

—General Meeting on the 27th instant, at 11.30 a.m. Books closed from 1st to 31st instant. The return of Capital of \$2.50 per share will be paid on and after the 15th of March, 1917.

HONGKONG ICE CO., LTD.

—General Meeting on the 28th instant, at 11.30 a.m. Books closed from 14th to 23rd instant.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

—General Meeting on the 28th instant, at noon. Books closed from 14th to 23rd instant.

CHINA SUGAR REFINING CO., LTD.

—General Meeting on the 30th instant, at noon. Books closed from 16th to 30th instant.

MITSUBISHI GOSHI KWAISHA.

COAL DEPARTMENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF TANAKA, OCHI, MUTABE, KISHIMOTO, YOSHIMIZU, KONO, NAKAMURA, SUGI, KAWABATA, SHINHEI, KAWABATA, SUGI, and OYABARA.

Agents: L. SAKITO COAL.

HEAD OFFICE: MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO.

PRINCIPAL OFFICES:—NAGASAKI, KOBE, KANSAI, WAKAYAMA, OTSU, MURORI, TAKODATE, KAWABATA, KURIO, TOKYO, YOKOHAMA, YAGODA, TSUBURA, YADAI, YOSHIOKA, HANKOW, PEKING, LONDON, NEW YORK, SHANGHAI, LONGKONG, HAIPHONG and CANTON.

Cable Address:—"IWASAKI," C. d. s. A. B. A. 5th Ed., Western Union and Bentley's.

AGENTS:—

CHINKIANG—Messrs. GEARING & CO., MANILA—Messrs. YAKONDRAY & CO., SINGAPORE—Messrs. BORNED & CO., LTD. GLASGOW—Messrs. A. R. BROWN, McFARLANE & CO., LTD.

For Particulars apply to: K. KATO, Manager.

Longkong, No. 2, Pedder Street.

If you have lost your appetite one of the big variety of dainty dishes at the ALEXANDRA CAFE is sure to tempt you.

EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, Friday, 16th Mar., 1917.

SELLING.

T/T	2/3 1/2
Demand	2/3 11/16
30 d/s	2/3 1/2
60 d/s	2/3 1/2
4 m/s	2/4 15/16
T/T Shanghai	Nom.
T/T Singapore	98
T/T Japan	107 1/2
T/T India	Nom.
Demand, India	Nom.
T/T San Francisco	54 1/2
co & New York	54 1/2
T/T Java	135 1/2
T/T Manila	Nom.
T/T Marks	Nom.
T/T France	3.19 1/2
Demand, Paris	3.20

BUYING.

4 m/s. L/C	2/4 7/16
4 m/s. D/P	2/4 9/16
6 m/s. L/C	2/4 11/16
30 d/s. Sydney & Melbourne	2/4 11/16
30 d/s. San Francisco & New York	56

4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m/s. France	3.31 1/2
6 m/s. France	3.36 1/2
Demand, Germany	—
Demand, New York	54 1/2
T/T Bombay	Nom.
Demand, Bombay	Nom.
T/T Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Manila	119 1/2
Demand, Singapore	98
On Haiphong	3% prem.
On Saigon	2 1/2% prem.
On Bangkok	66 1/2
Sovereign	8.63 Nom.
Gold Leaf, per oz.	48.50
Bar Silver, per oz.	35 1/2

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT PER \$100:

Chinese	20 cts. pieces	7 1/2 dia.
Chinese	10	7 1/2 dia.
Hongkong	20 cts. pieces	par.
Hongkong	10	"

BANKS.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: 60 Wall St., New York.

LONDON OFFICE: 55, Bishopsgate, E.C.

CAPITAL PAID UP \$3,250,000

RESERVE FUNDS \$4,250,000

U.S. GOLD \$7,500,000

BRANCHES:—

NOTICES.

BARRIBAL PICTURES FREE.

For a limited time only. Anyone returning 10 Empty Westminster "Specials" Cigarette tins to the Westminster Tobacco Co., Ltd., 18, Bank Buildings, Hongkong, will receive free of all cost one of the famous Barribal Girl Pictures, reproduced in Oils, stretched on canvas, and mounted on wooden frames.

The number of these Pictures is limited and the scheme will expire when the supply is exhausted, so you should take advantage of this offer at once.

WESTMINSTER TOBACCO CO. LD.
LONDON.

NOTICES.

HONGKONG ICE CO., LTD.

THE THIRTY-SIXTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the General Managers at 11.30 A.M. on WEDNESDAY 28th instant, to receive a Statement of the Company's Accounts to 31st December, 1916, and the Report of the General Managers.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to 28th inst., both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 5th March, 1917.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED, AND REDUCED.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of Shareholders in the Company will be held at the Offices of the Company, St. George's Buildings, Chater Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 27th day of March, 1917, at 11.30 A.M. for the purpose of receiving a statement of accounts and the report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December, 1916 and declaring a Dividend.

By Order of the BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Hongkong, 6th March, 1917.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD., AND REDUCED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, 1st March to SATURDAY, 31st March, 1917, both days inclusive.

The return of Capital of \$2.50 per share will be paid to Shareholders on and after the 15th March, 1917, on presentation of Share Certificates for endorsement.

By Order of the BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Hongkong, 22nd February, 1917.

PETER DAWSON'S



WHISKY is for men of refined taste, because it is noted for its splendid quality, bouquet and flavour. SPECIFY P. D. WHISKY in your next order. This whisky will repay all the confidence you can place in it.

Obtainable Everywh. re.

Sole Agents:-

H. RUTTONJEE & SON,
16, Queen's Road Central,
HONGKONG.

NOTICES.

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE of a Special Extraordinary General Meeting of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce immediately after the Annual Meeting to be held on MONDAY, the 26th March, 1917, at 4 P.M. in the Chamber of Commerce Room, New Government Building.

A desire has been expressed that the following resolution shall be put:-

"That Clause 6 of the Rules and Regulations of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce should be amended by the insertion of the word 'British' between the word 'ten' and the word 'members' in the first line thereof."

By Order,
E. A. M. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 15th March, 1917.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

All out going and incoming steamers and steam-launches are hereby warned that then passing Holt's Wharves which are under construction with divers working, that they must not pass within a distance of 200 yards of them and to slow down their speed to 4 knots.

C. W. BECKWITH,
Commander, R. N.,
Harbour Master, &c.
Harbour Department,
Hongkong, 10th March, 1917.

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTY-FIRST Yearly General Meeting of the Members of the Hongkong Club, will be held in the Club House, on THURSDAY, the 29th March, 1917, at 5.30 P.M.

By Order,
E. DES VCEUX,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 16th March, 1917.

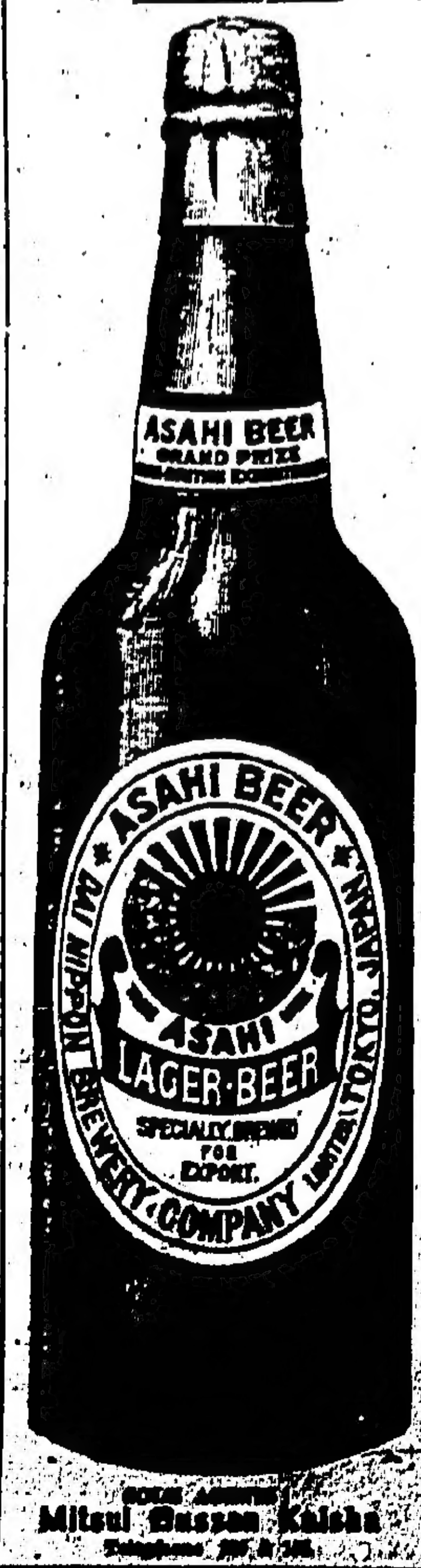
HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

NOTICE.

ON and after 15th March, 1917, the hours for the transaction of business by the Hongkong Savings Bank will be 10 A.M. to 12 NOON, SATURDAYS included.

For the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation,
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 5th March, 1917.

ASAHI BEER.



POST OFFICE.

IMPORT PROHIBITIONS.

The public are informed that the undesignated articles are prohibited from importation into the United Kingdom, either by letter post or by parcel post.

Gold manufactured or unmanufactured, including gold coin and articles consisting partly of or containing gold; All manufactures of Silver other than silver watches and silver watch cases; Jewellery of any description.

Letters and Parcels containing such articles cannot therefore be accepted for transmission by the Post Office.

FRENCH PARCEL REGULATIONS.

The Public are informed that the new regulations adopted by the French Customs under the name of parcels addressed to France, Corsica and Algeria must fill in the columns of the regular Customs Declaration particularly and exactly, omitting none of the headings comprised therein.

It is furthermore absolutely necessary to show in the second destination (1) The full name and address of the addressee (2) A statement as to whether the contents are intended for State supplies or not.

Particulars of outgoing and incoming Mails will not be advertised in future. The Post Office will forward all correspondence posted by the fastest routes.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

Tai O.—Week days, 5 p.m.

Tai Po.—Week days, 10 a.m.; Sundays, 9.30 a.m.

Cheung Chow.—Week days, 2 p.m.

Shatin, Shatin and Sheungshui.—Week days, 4 p.m.

Aberdeen, Aitau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, San Tin and Stanley.—Week days, 4.30 p.m.

Canton, Samshui and Wuchow.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; Registration 5 p.m.; Letters 6 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.

Macao.—Week days, 7.15 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.

Kowloon.—Week days, 6 p.m. Except Saturdays; Sundays, 5 p.m.

Namtau and Sammel.—Week days, 5 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.

Shamshui.—Week days, 10 a.m.; 4 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.

FROM SHEUNGWAN WESTERN BRANCH P.O.

Macao.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 8.30 a.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.

Canton.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m.; 9.30 p.m.

Tai Ping Tung.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.

Shet K.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.

Kowloon.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

Kumbuk.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

Kauking.—Week days, 6 p.m. Except Saturdays; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Hakuto M. Jap., ex 2360, Suzuki, 14th Mar.—Bamang, Gen.—D. & Co.

Sunshine, B., ex 1750, Jones, 17th Mar.—Shanghai, 15th Mar.—Gen.—B. & S.

Yahiko M. Jap., ex 1687, Noda, 17th Mar.—Bangkok, 8th Mar.—R. C.—M. B. K.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per ex. SUNNING, from Shanghai, on Mar. 17.

Carnahan S. H. Ramsden
Legrande J. H. Wagner O. B. L. J.
Morrison A.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE.
Just arrived. Fresh assorted American Sweets & Fry's Chocolate.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Weather Report and Forecast for to-morrow will be found on a Second Extra.

On the 16th at 11.35.—No returns from Japanese stations. Pressure has increased considerably at Vladivostok. It is nearly stationary in southern districts and is decreasing over China.

The anticyclone is moving eastward. It is now probably central between China and Japan.

The monsoon will moderate over the China Sea. It is interrupted to the north of Foochow.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 1.83 inches, against an average of 4.35 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW

Direction	Forecast
1 Hongkong to Gap Rock	E. winds, fresh to moderate; cloudy, foggy and warmer, later.
2 Formosa Channel	N.E. gale, moderating, considerably.
3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamook	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register, March 16, a.m.

Station	Barometer	Thermometer	Humidity	Wind	Weather
Vostock	30.20	7			ob.
Memuro					
Hakodate					
Tokio					
Kochi					
Nagasaki					
Kobe					
Yokohama					
Shanghai	30.41	34	94	2	1b
Guangzhou	30.39	40	85	sw	1b
Amoy	30.38	48	91	vw	4c
Swatow	30.36	54	93	ne	2c
Taipei	30.26	55	71	e	4c
Tientsin	30.15	57		ene	2c
Tientsin	30.15	55		ene	4c
Kobe	30.12	63		ne	2c
Yokohama	30.15	61		ne	2c
Canton	30.25	52	86	ene	2c
H.K.	30.19	57	64	ne	2c
Gap Rock	30.20			ene	6c
Macao	30.19	54	76	nsw	4c
Wanchow					
Shanghai	30.19	54	97	ene	4r
Phu Lien	30.02	64		ew	4 of
Tourane	29.81	73		e	6c
C. St. J.	30.05	78	81	ne	4r
Apurri	29.88	72	83	ne	2c
Dagupan	29.88	68	91	ene	1c
Manila	29.88	77	82	ec	4c
Lagay	29.85	75	84	nw	2c
Tadocna	29.84	75	89	n	4c
Davao	29.84	72	89	n	4c
Surigao	29.76	78	94	n	2b

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

Hongkong Observatory, Mar. 16, 1917.

1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4 Direction of Wind, to two points.

5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

6 State of Weather, b blue sky, c detached clouds, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloom, h hail, i lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squally rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous	Day	On date	On date
at 5 p.m.	at 5 p.m.	at 5 p.m.	at 5 p.m.
Barometer	30.21	30.19	30.11
Temperature	56	57	60
Humidity	72	64	63
Wind Direction	N	NE	ESE
Force	2	2	2
Weather	0	0	0
High or Low	0.00	0.00	0.00
High or Low	0.00	0.00	0.00

H.K. Observatory, March 16, 1917.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

TIDE TABLE.

From 12th Mar. to 18th Mar.

Day	High Water	Low Water	Day	High Water	Low Water
Mar.	Time	Time	Mar.	Time	Time
Mon.	10.10	4.10	14	10.10	4.10
Tues.	11.10	5.10	15	11.10	5.10
Wed.	12.10	6.10	16	12.10	6.10
Thurs.	1.10	7.10	17	1.10	7.10
Fri.	2.10	8.10	18	2.10	8.10
Sat.	3.10	9.10			
Sun.	4.10	10.10			

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